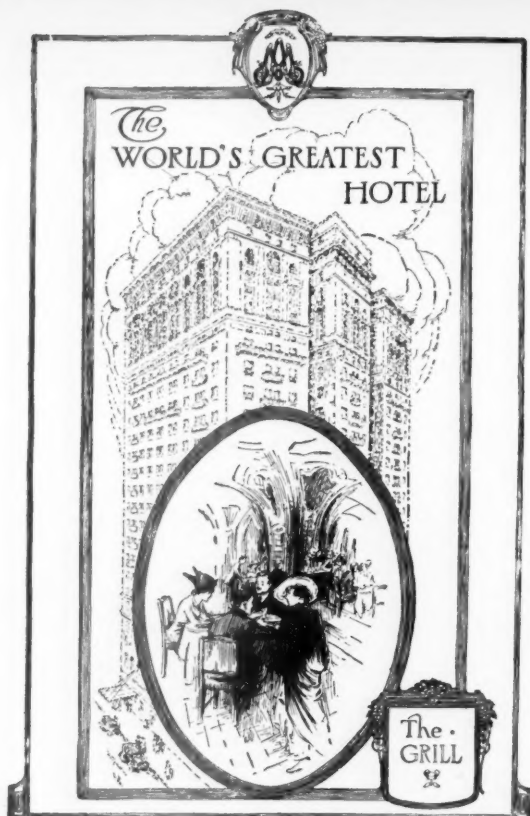


THE ROTARIAN



NOVEMBER 1917



L. M. BOOMER
Managing Director

Merited Supremacy

The McAlpin maintains its leadership in the hotel world by continually creating and adopting the newest in comfort, convenience and luxury. The charges remain moderate.



OHMLITES

This photograph shows a corner of International Rotary Headquarters offices taken under OHMLITES. Note the detail—almost as clear as a daylight exposure.

A post-card will quickly bring OHMLITE Catalog No. 35.

MORAN & HASTINGS MFG. CO.

16 W. Washington St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.
FRANZ BRZECKOWSKI, Pres. (Mem. Chicago Rotary Club)

A Classified Index Of Our ADVERTISERS *Read their Ads. Write to them*

	Page
Adding Machine Rolls	
The Dudley Paper Co.	491
Advertising	
Classified, Directory of	479
Advertising Novelties	
The Sig-no-graph Co.	490
Apple Cider	
Puritan Food Products Co.	Back Cover
Auto Accessories	
Allen Auto Specialty Co.	483
B. F. Goodrich Co.	489
Champion Spark Plug Co.	451
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	Outside Back Cover
Landers Bros. Co.	491
Taylor Instrument Companies	483
Bags, Paper, Cotton, Burlap	
The Cleveland-Akron Bag Co.	475
Banks	
Union Trust Co., Chicago	489
Baths	
Maurice Baths	467
The Kercher Bath Co.	491
Beverages	
Centrell and Cochrane (Ginger Ale) Dub- lin and Belfast	483
Blank Books	
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co.	473
Book Publishers	
Chapple Publishing Co.	461
Sealfeld Publishing Co.	471
Brokerage (Window Glass)	
Johnston Brokerage Co.	485
Building Movers	
John Eichleay, Jr., Co.	479
Burlap, Buckram and Webbing	
Landers Bros. Co.	491
The Cleveland-Akron Bag Co.	475
Cash Registers	
National Cash Register Co.	449
Chairs (Dining Room)	
Charlotte Chair Co.	475
Chemicals	
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.	473
Cigarettes	
Murad	477
Cigars	
Henry T. Offerdinger	463
Club Lockers	
Terrell's Equipment Co.	469
Collections	
The United Mercantile Co.	471
Compasses	
Taylor Instrument Companies	483
Confectionery	
Paul F. Balch Co.	471
Educational	
Combs Conservatory of Music	487
Roth Memory Inst.	485
Efficiency Engineers	
Babson's Statistical Organisation	465
Jas. E. Morrison Co.	491
Electric Signs	
The Sig-no-graph Co.	490
Electrical Supplies	
The United Electric Co.	487
Eye Glasses	
E. Kirstein Sons Co.	477
Favors	
Favor Paperwear Works	491
Flags	
U. S. Service Flag Co.	489-490
Flowers	
Florists' Section in Rotary	453
Fountain Pens	
L. E. Waterman Co.	465
Freight Forwarders	
Trans-Continental Freight Co.	479

	Page
Furniture	
Charlotte Chair Co.	475
S. Karpen & Bros.	475
Golf Clubs and Balls	
Burke Golf Co.	455
Hair Cloth	
Geo. S. Cox & Bro., Inc.	473
Health	
Shortle's Albuquerque Sanatorium	467
Battle Creek Sanitarium	459
Maurice Baths	467
The Kercher Baths	491
Hosiery	
Chipman Knitting Mills	463
Hotels	
Buffalo, Hotel Statler	481
Chicago, Hotel Sherman	481
Cleveland, Hotel Statler	481
Detroit, Hotel Statler	481
New York, Hotel McAlpin	481
New York, Martha Washington Hotel (For Women)	487
New York, Hotel Majestic	481
Providence, Hotel Crown	491
Providence, Hotel Narragansett	491
St. Louis, Hotel Statler	481
Syracuse, Hotel Onondaga	491
House Furnishings	
Charlotte Chair Co.	475
Moran & Hastings Co.	Inside Front Cover
S. Karpen & Bros.	475
House Organs	
Kable Brothers Co.	467

**35,750 Copies
of This Issue
Were Printed**

	Page
Industrial Efficiency	
Babson's Statistical Organisation	465
Insurance	
Mich. Commercial Insurance Co.	489
Jewelry	
The Miller Jewelry Co.	485
Labels	
Kehm Fietach & Miller Co.	491
Letter Paper	
Am. Papeterie Co.	487
Lighting Fixtures	
Moran & Hastings Mfg. Co.	Inside Front Cover
Lockers	
Terrell's Equipment Co.	469
Loose Leaf Systems	
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co.	473
Magazines	
National Magazine	461
Men's Wear	
Delpark, Inc.	463
Milk Bottle Caps	
Hagerstown Cap Co.	477
Municipal Publicity	
Rotary Club of Kansas City	467
Musical	
Combs Conservatory of Music	487
Office Appliances and Supplies	
Hugh Lyons & Co.	485
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co.	473
Kalamasoo Vegetable Parchment Co.	465
L. E. Waterman Co.	465
Moran & Hastings Co.	Inside Front Cover
National Cash Register Co.	449
Remington Typewriter Co.	447
Taylor Instrument Companies	469

	Page
Terrell's Equipment Co.	469
The Dudley Paper Co.	491
The Egly Register Co.	469
Underwood Typewriter Co.	469
Optical Goods	
E. Kirstein Sons Co.	477
Paper	
Douglas Wray Paper Co.	491
Kalamasoo Vegetable Parchment Co.	465
The Dudley Paper Co.	491
Paper Favors	
Favor Paperwear Works	491
Pennants	
Kosmos-Art Co.	490
Periodical Publishers	
Kable Brothers Company	467
Printers	
Kable Brothers Company	467
Publishers	
Patterson Publishing Co.	489
Sealfeld Publishing Co.	471
Radiator Covers	
The Allen Auto Spec. Co.	483
Restaurant	
The Hof Brau Haus	481
Rotary Jewelry	
The Miller Jewelry Co.	485
Rubber Hose	
Electric Hose & Rubber Co.	483
Rubber Tires	
B. F. Goodrich Co.	489
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	Outside Back Cover
Sales Registers	
The Egly Register Co.	469
Sanitarium	
Battle Creek Sanitarium	459
Sanatorium	
Shortle's Albuquerque Sanatorium	467
Service Flags	
U. S. Flag Service Co.	489-490
Signs (Electrical)	
The Sig-no-graph Co.	490
Soda Fountains	
Walrus Mfg. Co.	491
Spark Plugs	
Champion Spark Plug Co.	451
Stationery	
Am. Papeterie Co.	487
Steel Cupboards and Lockers	
Terrell's Equipment Co.	469
Steel Products	
John Eichleay, Jr., Co.	479
Store Fixtures	
Hugh Lyons & Co.	485
Tailors' Supplies	
Geo. S. Cox & Bro., Inc.	473
Thermometers	
Taylor Instrument Companies	483
Tire Cases	
The Allen Auto Specialty Co.	483
Transportation	
Trans-Continental Freight Co.	479
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	
Shortle's Albuquerque Sanatorium	467
Typewriters	
Remington Typewriter Co.	447
Underwood Typewriter Co.	469
Underwear	
Delpark, Inc.	463
Vacuum Cleaners	
The United Electric Co.	487
Wax Paper	
Kalamasoo Vegetable Parchment Co.	465
Window Glass	
Johnston Brokerage Co.	485



Philip R. Kellar (*The Age-Long Battle, and Saving for Victory*), managing editor of THE ROTARIAN, in years gone by when he was a newspaper worker and contributor to magazines, occasionally dropt into rime, and sometimes even now he thinks he can write poetry.

Peter Thomason (*International Rotary—Its Next Phase*), member of the Rotary Club of Manchester, England, is Governor of Rotary District No. 19, and President of the British Association of Rotary Clubs. He is on active service at the front in France. This article is reprinted as an editorial, from "The Rotary Wheel," the monthly magazine of the B. A. R. C.

Edward H. Causey (*Advising Uncle Sam How to Spend \$19,000,000,000*) is a member of the editorial staff of *The Washington Star*. Other articles by Mr. Causey, dealing with matters of national concern, will appear from time to time.

P. O. Pedersen (*A City Tames Its River*) is the Club Correspondent of the Rotary Club of Davenport, to THE ROTARIAN.

Shailer Mathews (*Democracy and World Politics*) is dean of the divinity school of the University of Chicago, lecturer, author, magazine editor, student of political science. He has spoken recently before several Rotary

clubs in the United States, covering substantially the ground covered in this article, which was an address delivered by him before the Association of Commerce of Chicago.

Robert H. Moulton (*The Silk Worm Invades America*) is a Chicago writer whose articles appear in many of the leading American magazines.

John I. Hoffman (*Universal Military Training*) is the latest addition to the staff of the International Secretary at Rotary Headquarters, and for the present has been assigned to help the district governors in the work of organizing new Rotary clubs. Hoffman was secretary of the Association of Photographers of America before coming to Rotary. His goal is to help the governors organize 200 new Rotary clubs within the next year.

Perry Reynolds (*A Man's Desire to Support Himself*) is an enthusiastic and active Rotarian known personally to many Rotarians everywhere. More contributions may be expected from him in the future.

Will R. Manier, Jr. (*The Island of Rotary*) is the lawyer member of the Rotary Club of Nashville, Tenn. He is now in training to become an officer in the American army, at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, near Chattanooga.

THE ROTARIAN

Published monthly as the official organ of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, by the Board of Directors, at Mount Morris, Illinois, U. S. A., where it is entered as second-class mail matter.

TERMS. Subscription price: 15 cents the copy; \$1.50 the year in the United States and Cuba, \$1.75 in Canada, \$2.00 in other countries. Advertising rates upon application.

PUBLISHERS' STATEMENT

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of THE ROTARIAN, Published monthly at Mount Morris, Illinois, required by the Act of August 24, 1912: Editor, Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Illinois; Managing Editor, Philip R. Kellar, Chicago, Illinois; Business Manager, Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Illinois; Publisher, The International Association of Rotary Clubs, Mount Morris, Illinois; Owners, The International Association of Rotary Clubs, a corporation, no capital stock; President, E. Leslie Pidgeon, Winnipeg, Man., Canada; Treasurer, R. F. Chapin, Chicago, Illinois; Secretary, Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Illinois. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages and other securities: None. Average number of copies sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers, during six months preceding October 1, 1917, is 32,240. Signed, CHESLEY R. PERRY, (Seal) Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1917. CECIL B. HARRIS Notary Public. (My Commission expires 2nd February, 1921.)

Officers of the International Association of Rotary Clubs: President E. Leslie Pidgeon of Winnipeg, Man., Immediate Past President Arch C. Klumph of Cleveland, Ohio, First Vice-President Robinson A. McDowell of Louisville, Ky., Second Vice-President H. J. Brunner of San Francisco, Calif., Third Vice-President Samuel B. Botsford of Buffalo, N. Y., Secretary Chesley R. Perry of Chicago, Ill., Treasurer Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Ill., Sergeant-at-Arms John Clifford Miller of Cincinnati, Ohio. **Headquarters:** 910 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Objects of the International Association of Rotary Clubs

1. To standardize and disseminate Rotary principles and practices.
2. To encourage, promote and supervise the organization of Rotary clubs in all commercial centers of the world.
3. To study the work of existing Rotary clubs and their value to their respective members and communities, and to clear the information thus acquired for the benefit of all Rotary clubs.
4. To promote the broad spirit of good fellowship among Rotarians, and among Rotary clubs.

THE ROTARIAN

Title Registered U.S. Patent Office

The Magazine of Service

Vol. XI, No. 5

Table of Contents NOVEMBER 1917

This magazine is not copyrighted and articles not specifically copyrighted may be reprinted; proper credit should be given

The Age-Long Battle (<i>Frontispiece</i>) . . .	By Philip R. Kellar . . .	400
Community Service.	Editorial	401
International Rotary—Its Next Phase . . .	Editorial	403
Advising Uncle Sam How to Spend \$19,000,000- 000	By Edward H. Causey . . .	405
A City Tames Its River	By P. O. Pedersen . . .	410
Democracy and World Politics	By Shailer Mathews . . .	411
	An Historical Analysis.	
Kultur—The Law of the Hive	Reprint from <i>The Christian Sci- ence Monitor</i>	415
The Silk Worm Invades America	By Robert H. Moulton . . .	417
	Progress of a new industry.	
Saving for Victory	By Philip R. Kellar . . .	421
	The Why and How of Food Conservation.	
Rotary Secretaries Conference	By John I. Hoffman . . .	425
Financial Giants Introduced to Rotary		425
Rotary Directors Meet in Winnipeg . . .	By The Secretary	427
Turning Old Sleeping Cars into College Dormitories		430
How Rotary Can Help Boy Scouts	By Edward C. Bacon.	431
A Man's Desire to Support Himself . . .	By Perry Reynolds	434
Messsages from District Governors		437
Recent Additions to Rotary Family		437
The Observation Car	By A. Little Bird	439
	Personal items about Rotarians.	
War Work Services of Rotary Clubs	By Club Correspondents . . .	443
The Island of Rotary	By Will R. Manier, Jr. . . .	456
A New Industrial Development Plan	Experience of Tacoma	462
The Beginnings of Rotary		464
	Club histories: Indianapolis, Camden, Vancouver, Little Rock, Chattanooga, South Bend.	
Rotarians to Develop Individual Boys	Inside Back Cover	

Chesley R. Perry, Editor

(Secretary I. A. of R. C.)

Philip R. Kellar, Managing Editor.

Frank R. Jennings, Advertising Manager.

Editorial office: 910 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

THERE WERE 35,750 COPIES OF THIS ISSUE PRINTED

The Age-Long Battle

By Philip R. Kellar.

Out from the womb of the ages,
Fathered by centuries of woe,
Came a gleam of the light of freedom
To beckon mankind with its glow.

To beckon mankind from the mire
Of sugared oppression and hate,
Where the despot—a mind or a body—
Consorts with War, his red mate.

Burned the light on the soul of a people
And heated it white with the flame,
Till the twain into one were welded,
Till the twain were but one in name.

Flamed the light and the soul as a beacon
To the opprest of every far land;
A beacon of hope to arouse them
To take of their own, with firm hand.

Blazed the light and the soul as a weapon,
Keen-edged and triumphantly tried
In battles for truth and for justice,
In struggles where wrongs often died.

Then others, slow-roused from their stupor
As the light pierced the film o'er their eyes,
Saw their heritage of God-given freedom
Was held by a king, as his prize.

Fierce sprang to the oft-renewed contest
The hell-mated pair from their throne,
To beat out the flame, lest its blazing
Sweep round them and leave them alone.

Like the drip on the stone of the water
The tyrant's false strength is worn thru;
His kingdom grows smaller and smaller;
His soldiers, defeated, grow few.

Age-long the battle has lasted;
Age-long the battle may be;
But slowly that light gleams the brighter
And more nations its flaming can see.

Relentless the blows that are driven
'Gainst the wall of autocracy's realm;
Undying the power behind them;
Undaunted the faith to o'erwhelm.

And the fight must be to the finish,
The battle must end in one way;
The ultimate triumph of freedom
Tho there's seeming defeat for the day.

A world, that has caught the bright gleaming
Of the light of freedom for all,
Can only go forward, must answer,
Unafraid, to the God-spoken call.

THE ROTARIAN

Official Organ of the International Association of Rotary Clubs

Vol. XI No. 5

EDITORIAL

NOVEMBER, 1917

Applying the Atlanta Convention

No. 4—Community Service



WHEN Allen D. Albert, who presided at the meeting of the Special Assembly on Community Service at the Atlanta Convention, reported back to the convention he made this significant statement:

"The conference spent about a third of its time hearing reports of community service rendered by Rotary clubs thru the agency of their club organization. They covered a wide range. Clubs had done everything but establish old ladies' homes."

When he concluded, Rotarian A. C. Green of Palestine (Texas) offered a correction to the effect that his club, as a Christmas gift, had re-furnished the kitchen and dining room of the old ladies' home.

Who among us realizes fully the limitless field of Rotary activity in the line of community service, and the manner in which the Rotary clubs are exploring that field and rendering that service!

The Atlanta Convention adopted a resolution relating to community service of Rotary clubs, which represented the conclusions of the Special Assembly after an exhaustive discussion of the problem by the 200 Rotarians present. In substance the resolution (it is printed in full on page 279 of the printed book of proceedings of the Atlanta Convention) provided:

Rotary clubs should continuously survey the field of community life, in order to ascertain community needs. Whenever organizations already in existence can satisfactorily perform such work, they should be encouraged to serve as media to accomplish the desired ends. When such existing institutions need strengthening, in order to be thoroly efficient, the Rotarians as individuals, or thru their club activities, should give such aid and encouragement as is necessary to make the existing institutions efficient for such work. As a general proposition, a Rotary club, as a club, should do those community services that cannot be done so well by organizations or institutions already in existence, if such bodies are developed to the proper degree of efficiency.

In his report to the convention, Allen Albert explained in detail what the Assembly had in mind when it offered this resolution. His report will be found on page 422 of the printed book of proceedings of the convention. It will pay every Rotarian to study that report, especially if he is interested in rendering the very best community service.

Briefly, this resolution may be thus applied to each Rotary club and each Rotarian:

If there is something which should be done for the good of your community, see that it is done. If the work properly comes within scope of the activities of your Chamber of Commerce, or some other organization, then help that organization to render the service. If that organization is not able to do it, then help it to become able; give it the benefit of your energy, your vision, your "pep." If there is no other organization which may properly be called upon to render the service, then let your own Rotary club do it.

The satisfaction that comes from the performance of a service, not the credit for having rendered it, is the reward of the Rotary club and individual Rotarians. It represents their real profit. Any material profit

which may accrue to them by reason of improved community conditions is incidental. The good of the community, not the glory of Rotary, is to be the moving impulse. Rotary is strong enough to be unselfish.

The true purpose of this resolution outlining Rotary activities in community service is to make a more efficient community. There is not much efficiency in having duplication of effort, or duplication of equipment for the performance of the same community services.

Effective community service must be based upon knowledge of community needs. Therefore the resolution urges the Rotary club first to learn these needs by means of a survey of the community, and that this surveying process be continuous in order that Rotarians may have up-to-date information.

Possessed of this information the Rotary club will be qualified to help existing organizations to render the proper service, or jump into the breach if there is no other organization to do the work. And the possession of this information will protect the club against the danger of acting hastily upon impulse and thus unwisely endorsing a movement.

In its ordinary significance, a community is a group of people living in a restricted area. In this restricted sense the word is generally used when reference is made to community service by Rotary clubs. Most community service rendered by Rotary clubs will prove to be of this kind. But there will be times when the conception of the community must extend further, must take in the county, the state or province, the nation, many nations, the whole world. The training which Rotarians gain in rendering community service in its more restricted form will fit them for wider service.

This is already proved by the activities of Rotarians and Rotary clubs in war work services in the United States, in Canada, in the British Isles and in Cuba. As the consciousness becomes stronger in each Rotarian that his home is the world, and not just a little spot on the earth, he sees clearly the necessity for protecting that world-home from evil. And so Rotarians, especially American Rotarians in recent months, have been rendering a wider community service by giving of their very best efforts to the support of their countries; by helping to make the Liberty Loan campaign successful, by aiding the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the War Library, etc., but first of all by supporting the Commissions on Training Camp Activities in their War-Camp Community-Recreation work.

Recognizing the fact that conditions vary and that all clubs in the International Association do not have the same problem to solve, the International Directors have been chary of recommending and urging any special community service work in connection with the war. They have deemed it wise to trust each club to place the proper interpretation upon the War Service resolution adopted at the Atlanta Convention (see page 283 of the printed book of proceedings), and to make the best individual application of that resolution.

But the International Directors have recommended and urged one specific service upon the American clubs. It is that each of them take an active part in the raising of the \$3,500,000 fund for war-camp community-recreation work. This money is to be used to provide recreation facilities in communities near training camps, for use by the soldiers when they are off duty. The money will be raised and spent by the Playground Association, at the request of President Wilson.

This association will work under the immediate supervision and direction of the War and Navy Departments' Commissions. They will ask the chambers of commerce in about 2,500 cities to take charge of a month's educational campaign to be followed by a week's collection drive. The government has been assured that every city in which there is a Rotary club will raise its quota in one day, instead of one week. So the Interna-

tional Directors are urging American clubs to make good this pledge.

The rendering of community service by Rotarians is the inevitable result of the condition of being a Rotarian. No man can confine the operation of Rotary principles to his private affairs. The desire for rendering genuine service, which Rotary principles generate in the consciousness of the individual, must go out beyond his personal affairs. This desire first touches his friends, then his business associates, then his acquaintances, and finally it expands until it reaches out to all the community.

Nor does it stop here; nor can it stop here. The very nature of Rotary principles is international, universal. Rotary clearly recognizes the fact that, as no evil can be done without tainting the whole world, so no good can occur which does not help the whole world. And, altho Rotary is concerned primarily with the individual, its influence extends over the world.

International Rotary: Its Next Phase

FULLY five years ago, American and Canadian Rotarians gathered at Duluth, to replace the word "National" in the title of their association of clubs, by the far weightier word "International." What achievement is there to show for their period? But little—if one be content with looking at the question superficially; much, if one choose to make any investigation.

Our colleagues of the Stars and Stripes and the Maple Leaf, whilst attending to scientific Rotary development on both sides their four thousand miles of gunless frontier, whilst trebling the number of clubs, whilst ceaselessly weaving skeins of intimate friendship from out their large membership, have raised the Rotary flag in Honolulu and Cuba; nor will it be long (it may be done even as I write) before Rotary casts its spell over some South American cities. Correspondence, too, has been conducted with interested inquirers in South Africa and Australia.

Furthermore, no inconsiderable assistance has all along been given the British clubs; and the reports recently to hand from Atlanta reflect how the kindest sympathy and generosity have been shed upon all B. A. R. C. questions. We all admit that some—some—portion of the daily arriving literature has been ripe with valuable suggestion and the best philosophy. The latter hallmark is indeed on everything sent us. The former essential is present more often than one ought fairly to expect.

The Chicago editorial staff has recognized from the first how hard it is simultaneously to satisfy American and British ideas of dignity. There are two different ideas, and one is every bit as good as the other, having in mind the different conditions prevalent in the two lands. And Chicago never has complained that we, for our part, cannot, in our few and far between articles, be intelligible to all, "the first time of asking."

It is pleasant to keep in mind the many courtesies shown British Rotarians visiting the other side; to recall the trips paid us by Glessner, Mulholland, Tom deVilbiss, and others; to remind oneself of the direct offer of hospitality to our representatives could we have found any men able to leave aside their homeland responsibilities for even a brief space in this period of titanic struggles.

Then the earnest, sympathetic, helpful letters from I. A. R. C. Past-President Klumph; also from that ideal letter writer Ches Perry; also from the golden-tongued advocate who is not above spending a day or two each year in his home city of Toledo. (Frank Mulholland)

One can look forward with eagerness to having these and other representative men in our midst after the war. They are all "big men" in the best senses of the phrase. Their mingling with us will ensure the spreading of International Rotary in many new directions.

It is salutary to hark back to that slightly darkened time when not

every man of us kept in true perspective the forming of America's attitude—her attitude as a nation—towards world politics. Today it is the fashion to enthuse over everything American; to leave cold reason aside; to point to many oratorical efforts of our leading statesmen as ranking with Abraham Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech, whereas only one passage, uttered in the earliest months of this war, deserves such praise.

On my last few visits to Wylkedinburgh (what would I not give just now for a day in Princess Street!), time was always allotted to the climbing of that gentle slope leading up to Lincoln's monument: there is, unless memory tricks me, only one other monument of him in all the British Isles. On that vantage point it seemed easier to reason out how President Wilson was, all along, working to "save democracy" in just as true a sense as was Lincoln.

But, into whatever unnecessary impatience a few of us may have been betrayed, there is today prevalent only the one widespread glowing admiration for the thoroughness of our cousins' preparations; and to our high hopes of what this still closer rapprochement portends for all the world, we can add indulgence in pleasant thoughts as to the greater likelihood of world-wide Rotary.

One argument, one only, ever made against our past notions of Rotary's International aspect has gone, more than a day or two unvanquished. Extremely shrewd was the query at the moment it fell upon us: "Are not any beautiful ideas of great extension upset by the imperative need for excluding Germany?"

The answer could not be worked into that busy debating day at Liverpool, but, if given, it would have run thus:—Germany, as long as she comes to heel at all under a blood-and-iron aristocracy that respects not treaties, is too far gone in mind-leprosy to be thought of except as a foe. When she cleans herself, when she displaces government down from an all-highest by government up from her people, when she proves her word can be her bond—then, and not till then, may she enter into brotherliness with all mankind.

Meantime, some work of a preliminary nature can be done in respect of the Colonies, France, and Belgium. From the latter country, certain business men came to sojourn among us. Thus was favourable, lasting impression of our aims implanted in the Belgian mind. By this date, when the Colonies and our Allies have many one-time commercial and professional men mingling with our own folk in all fighting areas, has there not been formed, in countless instances, acquaintanceship which will not wane when active service ceases? British Rotarians away fighting no longer constitute a negligible number. To some, if not to all, of these men will come excellent direct opportunity of preparing some soil for our future working.

Some Rotarians at home have regular business intercourse with Allied manufacturers, merchants, and professional men. Such instances, *apres la guerre*, will multiply. So many of us will be bi-lingual, if not tri-lingual; and we shall be having our traveling bags packed more often.

Rotary development at home will give no cause for concern. There will always be good men to see to this. At present, despite war conditions, new cities keenly inquire, and extension work is done soundly. Given a twelvemonth of peace, we shall be able to ask confidently for the annual I. A. R. C. convention on our side the water, and we should greet there French, Belgian and Colonial guests.—*Sapper Peter Thomason, President British Association of Rotary Clubs, Governor of Rotary District No. 19, written "Somewhere in France" and reprinted from "The Rotary Wheel" of August, 1917.*

Rotary is a place where a man may go and feel that he is a man among men.—*Tracy Tillson, Kingston, N. Y.*

Advising Uncle Sam How to Spend \$19,000,000,000

By Edward H. Causey

FOLLOWING closely upon the slogan of Military preparedness, which every manufacturer in the United States has heard for months and months, comes the slogan of Industrial preparedness, no less necessary to the success of our armies on the battlefield.

It is to bring this country to a high state of Industrial preparedness, and to stand between Uncle Sam and extortionate prices, that the War Industries Board was organized. Probably it is the most important of the subordinate organizations within the Council of National Defense, and the one about which the least is known.

The purpose of the board equals in importance, and in the view of some surpasses, the Food Administration. Food alone cannot win wars, tho it plays a vital part. It will take arms and ammunition, explosives, ships, hospital supplies, clothing, airplanes, auto trucks and a hundred other things which the manufacturers in America must supply, largely because there is no other source.

Will Help Where Needed

Billions of dollars are now being spent and billions more will find their way into the pockets of American industries. The government intends to spend \$19,000,000,000 for itself and its Allies during the year and the amount for the second year may be three times as much. Practically all of this money will be spent for material upon which the War Industries Board has stamped its approval.

The War Industries Board will lend a helping hand wherever it is needed, hoping to increase production to the point that every iota of war material may find its way to the proper place at the proper time.

The board will endeavor:

To expedite the work of the government.
To furnish needed assistance to the departments engaged in making war purchases.
To devolve, clearly and definitely, upon di-



Photo Copyright by Harris & Ewing

Frank Augustus Scott, Chairman of U. S. War Industries Board

rect representatives of the government, not interested in commercial and industrial activities with which they may be called upon to deal, the important tasks indicated for them to perform.

To make it clear that there is a total disassociation of the industrial committees from the actual arrangements for purchases on behalf of the government.

To lodge responsibility for effective action as definitely as possible under existing laws.

The War Industries Board does not minimize the splendid service which representatives of industry and labor have so unselfishly placed at the disposal of Uncle Sam, nor will it attempt to dispense with this service.

Competitive Buying Evil

Probably the greatest evil which the new board hopes to overcome is competitive buying between the government and private interests, one of the things which has produced high prices. With the power to fix all prices, a thing not yet realized wholly, the government should be given authority to dictate priority of purchase as between individual manufacturing firms. The shortage of material forces out of business not the industry least needed, but the industry least able to pay the bill.



Bernard Baruch

Photo Copyright by Harris & Ewing
Robert Somers Brookings

Robert S. Lovett

The points on which the new board will make its strongest play are:

Uncle Sam must get what he wants, all he wants, when he wants it, and must get it at a fair price, fair to the manufacturer as well as to the government. His Allies must be treated with the same respect and, probably, private industries in this country must be shown the same consideration.

So the War Industries Board was organized: To act as a clearing house for war needs of the government; to determine the most effective ways of meeting them; to determine the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or extension of industries demanded by the emergency, and the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different government services. The board will consider price factors, and, in the first instance the industrial and labor aspects of problems involved.

Personnel of War Industries Board

Members of the board have been selected with the greatest care. Only men believed to be especially fitted for the work have been named.

Frank Augustus Scott, who served as chairman of the General Munitions Board of the Council of National Defense, from the time it was organized, April 9, last, has been designated chairman of the new War Industries Board. He is an acknowledged authority on quantity production of munitions for modern war. Thru his work the munitions board got into close touch with the exact munitions situation.

When Secretary Baker asked Mr. Scott to come to Washington to assist the government in the munitions problem, the present chairman of the War Industries Board was serving as vice-president, treasurer, and manager of the Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland, a firm which had already made large quantities of machine tools, range finders, gun sights and other munitions for the Allies.

After a series of conferences on the question of organizing industry to turn out in quantities the varied requirements of a modern army, Mr. Scott was asked to remain in the capital indefinitely and undertake the work of correlating the needs of the army and the navy and developing sources of supply to meet the demands of the two in common.

Mr. Scott is a director of the Cleveland Trust Company, a director of the Humane Society of Cleveland, treasurer of the Lakeside Hospital, and member of the advisory board of the Cleveland Technical High School. His chief hobby has been military history, which has included an exhaustive study of American experience in the Civil and Spanish wars.

Baruch in Charge of Raw Materials

Bernard M. Baruch has, since the formation of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, been chairman of the committee on raw materials. He is now giving his attention particularly to the raw material market. He was suggested for the place by Sec-



Photo Copyright by Harris & Ewing
Lieut.-Col. Palmer B. Pierce



Photo by Underwood & Underwood
Admiral Frank F. Fletcher

retary Daniels in accordance with the plan by which President Wilson allowed each member of the cabinet to select a member of the advisory commission. The appointment was given to him, it was then stated, in recognition of his rare ability as a financier and organizer.

As soon as the appointment was made Baruch severed his connection with various business enterprises and gave all of his time to the needs of the Government. Since that time he has lived in Washington almost continuously and devoted himself altogether to adjustments in various fields of raw material in order to facilitate the getting of the government's requirements to the best advantage.

Metal Purchases Basis Adjusted

He and his committee have since adjusted the copper situation to the satisfaction of the purchasing departments of the government. Recently, in the offices of the Secretary of War, they aided in bringing about the complete cooperation of the special committee from the Iron and Steel Institute of America with the result that the steel interests of the country agreed to supply their entire output to the Government on the basis of cost, to be determined by the Federal Trade Commission, plus a reasonable profit to be determined by the Government.

Robert Somers Brookings is a St. Louis merchant. Aside from the reputation which he enjoys in the business world, Mr. Brookings has gained prominence in educational circles thru his active interest in the development of Washington University and the promotion of the Carnegie Institution and the Carnegie Peace Foundation, on the boards of both of which he is serving as trustee.

As president of the board of trustees of Washington University, Mr. Brookings succeeded in obtaining the funds necessary for the acquisition of a new site for the institution, erected new buildings, increased the endowment, and reorganized the medical school on a plane that has placed it in the front rank of institutions of its kind in the United States. Mr. Brookings will give his attention as a member of the War Industries Board, to finished products.

Lovett, the Railroad Member

Robert Scott Lovett is a national figure in American railway circles. Having served as president of both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems from September, 1909, to September, 1913, he has since held the position of chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific system.

Mr. Lovett first became affiliated with railroad interests in the capacity of counsel. He was admitted to the bar at Houston, Texas, in 1882. Two years later he was made attorney for the Houston, East & West Texas Railway Company. In 1889 he moved to Dallas to become assistant general attorney for the Texas & Pacific Railway Company and, within two years, was advanced to the position of general attorney.

The following year he returned to Houston to associate himself with a prominent law firm and to accept, at the same time, the position of general attorney and counsel

for all the Southern Pacific lines in Texas.

The late E. H. Harriman was at that time building up what later came to be known as the Harriman system, which embraced both the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific. In 1904, Mr. Lovett was made general counsel for both companies and continued to serve them in that capacity until 1909 when he was elected president and chairman of the executive committee of both lines.

Mr. Lovett, on the War Industries Board, is in charge of matters of priority and his special duty is to see that shipments are kept moving and that congestion is avoided.

Hugh Frayne, labor representative on the board, is one of the prominent figures in the labor world. For years he has been an outstanding figure in labor centers, at labor conventions and in labor councils. He is the chief organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York city. His activities have been unusually broad and wide. For years he has been a champion of vocational training and has repeatedly come forward in favor of such training in schools and colleges. In labor circles he is reputed to have proven one of the most successful of all labor organizers in dealing with employers.

Army and Navy Representatives

The naval and military memberships of the board are represented by Admiral Frank F. Fletcher and Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce.

Admiral Fletcher was in command of the naval force on the coast of Mexico that captured the city of Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914, and was commander of the Atlantic fleet from September, 1914, to June, 1915. He is now a member of the General Board of the Navy, in which capacity he has served since June 20, 1916. He was a member of the board on torpedo vessels from November 10, 1904, to March 15, 1905. He was promoted to Rear Admiral October 17, 1911.

Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce was graduated from the military academy at West Point in the early '90's. He has seen service in the Boxer rebellion, in Cuba during the Spanish war and in the Philippine insurrection. At present he is serving with the War College Division

of the general staff. He is a graduate of both the school of the line and the staff class at Fort Leavenworth and of the Army War College.

Importance of Industrial Preparedness

Here is what Chairman Scott thinks of the importance of Industrial Preparedness:

"Nations, not armies, are the units of modern war. Nothing less than the full power of our country must be exerted. Every resource, human and material, must be placed at the disposal of our Government. In war, time is of the essence. This applies as well to the production of the things necessary for the soldier as to the movement of the armies. This thought the American people must take home.

"If it can be said that there has been a preliminary stage of our share in the war, that stage is over now. Our troops are already in France and we have begun the actual raising of a huge army here at home to be sent abroad when the time is ripe. It was hard at first to realize that the country had actually entered the struggle. That time has passed and we are facing the actual fact of participation. It is for us here at home in civil life, for American industry, to make it plain that we see clearly what we are facing and that we give our fighting men the support due them. We have passed the period of expectation. We are waging war.

"Only a part of modern war is fought on the battlefield. An important part is fought in the mines and workshops; in the harvest fields and shipyards. Efficiency and economy in producing and distributing the Government's requirements are as necessary to success as courage and intelligence in battle. The slacker at home is as contemptible a figure as the coward in the presence of the enemy. The luxuries of peace must give way to the necessities of war.

"We must standardize, economize and then produce, produce, produce. This country has the three great necessities for making modern war—men, metal, machinery. We must make them all available now. Until we can claim the victory *speed* must be our watchword. Artillery, ammunition, aircraft, manufactured today may save the lives of

countless American soldiers. If we love our country, if we love our sons, now is our chance to express it in action. Days saved now in the production of war needs will mean lives saved hereafter when our troops take the field. Profit-making must now yield to patriotism; extravagance to economy; selfishness to service. We must now apply to our war needs all those vast material and human resources which have made possible the notable achievements of our country in time of peace. War and its sacrifices may be made to yield us a more efficient and a nobler national life."

Same Prices to Allies

It is the purpose of the board to carry out this policy recently announced by the President, with which the members of the board are in complete accord: In the purchase of war materials in this country, our allies shall be charged no more than our own Government has to pay.

Guns and ammunition employed against our enemy are as much for our benefit when used by our Allies as when used by our own men. It is obviously unjust to require our Allies, when fighting our battle, to pay our own people more than our Government pays for the materials necessary to carry on the war. A mere statement of the proposition seems enough. The board is confident that American manufacturers, who have so patriotically responded thus far to the calls of the American Government in this emergency, will readily accept this policy.

But this policy has two important limitations.

First: it is to be reciprocal. The Allies must henceforth apply the same principle in dealing with their own producers and in selling to America and in selling to each other.

Second: The arrangement must be limited to war materials in order to protect American industries; America must not allow raw materials sold by its producers, at prices patriotically conceded

to its Government and its Allies for war purposes, to be diverted to industry and trade abroad which may come in competition with America's own manufacturers and producers. Measures will be taken by the board for the best possible assurance that materials sold at a concession in prices for war purposes shall be applied only to war purposes.

Reasonable Profit

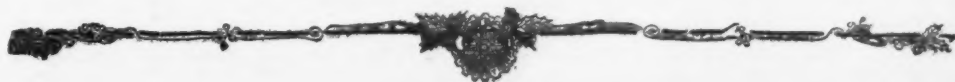
In fixing the prices to be paid by this Government, the board expects to allow a reasonable profit, but will deny the extortion now exacted for many commodities of prime necessity. The board will pay the just price so admirably defined by President Wilson in his public statement of July 12, when he said:

By a just price, I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war become necessary.

The board has not yet had, and may not have occasion, to deal with the question of prices to be charged the public, but it seems proper in this connection to direct attention again to the following from the statement of President Wilson on that subject:

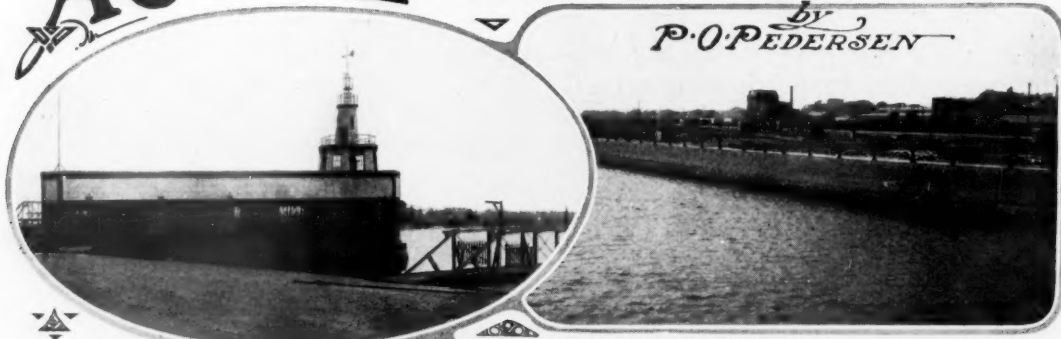
We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now; they mean the efficiency of the nation, whether it be the Government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat.

The war makes enormous drafts upon many raw materials absolutely necessary to the industrial life of the nation and to the ordinary existence of the people. This has resulted in the bidding up of prices for what is left of many materials of prime necessity in manufacture to a point obviously out of all relation to the cost of production. This involves unreasonable profits on natural resources. The consequence is that the cost to the public of the articles into the manufacture of which such materials enter, has reached a level never before known.



A CITY TAMES ITS RIVER

by
P. O. PEDERSEN



The improvement made on the Mississippi River front in Davenport, Iowa, has been so marked that it should attract the attention of all public-spirited men everywhere and especially in cities where there is opportunity for similar work.

Starting in April, 1911, the Davenport Levee Improvement Commission was organized, consisting of five members, one of which is the Mayor of Davenport. The Iowa legislature passed a special enabling act authorizing the organization of the commission to issue bonds and carry on the proposed work. It is estimated that the entire project will cost about \$750,000.

One of the first things undertaken was the building of a sea wall, straightening the river shore line and reclaiming quite a substantial acreage, most of which has since been filled in, producing very valuable land which is being used by warehouses and for railroad tracks.

Up to July 1st, there was completed 6,378 feet of this sea wall and about 30 acres of land reclaimed. Of this, 11 acres have been turned over to the city as the Levee Park and Playgrounds.

Some of the remaining land has been leased to the railroads whose tracks and depots are near the river front. Instead of paying an annual rental of \$600 as they formerly did they have



signed a lease for 40 years at \$9,000 per annum.

The commission, besides building a municipal wharf for steamboats, has succeeded in getting the railroads to build a new union depot and other

improvements that will cost about \$600,000, and these improvements are to be finished during the next four years.

In anticipation of a revival of river traffic, the commission will install locomotive loading cranes, switch tracks along the wall, and all modern facilities for handling freight efficiently.

The appearance of the river front has been vastly improved, as shown by the photographs. In the lower is the river front as it was; in the upper right hand corner is the front as it is. The municipal wharf and warehouse is shown at the left.

The plans of the commission cover the reclamation of about 141 acres in all and a conservative estimate places the value of this property at \$3,000,000. The city eventually will receive an annual income of about \$500,000 from this property. Even tho river traffic should fail to develop, the land will repay all the money expended on the project and it is a thoroly sane and safe business enterprise carried out by public-spirited business men without pay.

Democracy and World Politics

By Shailer Mathews

Professor Shailer Mathews, dean of the divinity school of the University of Chicago, lecturer and author of note, student of political science, has written a clear and comprehensive analysis of the causes of the war. He shows the inevitableness of a finish conflict between the democratic ideal of America and the autocratic ideal of Prussia.



HE United States has entered the war in self-defense. Two chief elements of its history and its position as a nation are in danger. We have been assailed in our citizenship and that international law on which our national integrity rests, and to which we have contributed new elements and moral worth, has been denied and rejected.

First, let us see how our conception of citizenship has been assailed.

If you go back to 1776 you will see a world without written constitutions, yet a world that had been struggling for the right of subjects to have a share in government. In Great Britain there had been a continuous struggle with varying success between monarchy by divine right and the conception of a state in which government is responsible to people possessed of rights. But no where else on the face of the earth, except in little Switzerland, will you see any such institution such as even the unwritten British constitution in the middle of the eighteenth century.

The American colonies continued that phase of English constitutional development represented by the Whig party. In the eighteenth century the government of England had fallen into the hands of a German family, and into the hands of a king, George III, by whom the effort was made to bring England under the control of a government re-

gardless of the existing constitutional rights of Englishmen.

America's Theory of the State

In one of his fits of insanity he undertook to enforce upon the American colonies those theories of government which were being combated by statesmen like Edwin Burke, and compel the Englishmen on this side of the water to yield to his new and anti-English conception of royal prerogatives. Englishmen in the American colonies refused to submit, and there ensued on the soil of America a struggle which saved liberalism not only on this side of the Atlantic, but in England itself.

When England thus made its contribution to the history of democracy, it little thought that there would appear on American soil a conception of citizenship more extensive and more ideal than that which obtained at home. But when the American colonies organized themselves into a federation and later into the United States of America, they made the rights of Englishmen give way to the rights of men, and the United States then made its own contribution to the development of the theory of the state and to the development of democracy with the state.

This political adventure which was

expressed in successive bills of rights was something more even than its founders themselves imagined. In the establishment of the new nation, the fathers not only made the rights of men paramount in government, but they made the people exercising those rights the state. Thereby they instituted a new conception of the state. On the

"It is a solemn moment when a nation has the scales of faith in another nation stripped from its eyes and begins to see clearly. In these past few months we have seen a nation we have honored, whose universities we have attended, whose literature we have studied, stripped of spiritual leadership. Never again can Germany be what it has been to the world. We have seen brutality where we had been accustomed to see power, ruthlessness where we had seen efficiency, deception where we had seen ideals, greed for land and money where we had seen philosophy and statecraft. Germany itself has worked the disillusionment; Germany itself has transformed our respect into apprehension, our neutrality into war."

continent of Europe the government—the *regierung*—was the state, and the state was not responsible to those it governed. In the United States of America there appeared the conception of a statehood in which the government and the governed were the same.

Bestowing Citizenship

Nor were Americans even then content. Those two political steps would have marked an epoch; but we did more than that; we offered citizenship, which involved the rights of being the governor of oneself, to all the world.

Other nations had offered to the oppressed of other peoples the rights and privileges of asylum. England had done this for the Huguenots. Prussia had done it for the Jews. But rights of asylum are by no means identical with citizenship, much less with government itself. In offering this citizenship to the world, the United States took a step of which men had hardly dreamed, and I fancy the foremost of our people could not imagine it would carry America to its present political situation. For thereby came political democracy, not a fully developed democracy, but a germinal conception which made government identical with the governed, and opened government and the office of governor thru citizenship to every man. Now, we may say to every woman also: We have advanced since 1787.

No sooner had this great conception been realized on our shores, than it became contagious. The history of the world since 1776 has been the record of the slow infiltration of all peoples with the American conception of the state as consisting of the governed as a free citizenship electing their governors. It passed into France. Many of the Frenchmen had fought in the American revolution. In the success of the American colonies they saw the possibility of establishing a French state in which the rights of men should be the basis of government. And they brought to France our gift, the assurance of the success of the democracy.

From this emerged the French revolution. At first it was a movement almost without bloodshed, and culminated in the constitution of 1791 which was prefaced with a declaration of the rights of the man and the citizen—an ideal

taken from the old bills of rights which the colonies of America had shaped, and which had inspired the political thinking of men interested in a citizen state. Now, at last France became the present splendid republic.

England followed, and in the course of forty years Englishmen with characteristic caution slowly developed the English reform bills, and at last developed a democracy with essentially the same basis as that of the United States; that is, a citizenship electing a responsible government. Of course, the British have a king but a king without political power.

This conception of a state based upon the rights of men, in which the administrators are responsible to the people, gradually colored the hopes of Europe during the first half of the nineteenth century, but was everywhere prest back except in Great Britain and in France. But you know its extension in the second half of the century. Nation after nation adopted written constitutions and in those constitutions, with ever increasing emphasis, the government was made responsible to the citizens. You can see this development in the Scandinavian countries, in Belgium, and Spain, and Italy. Portugal became a republic. The only great states that had not yielded to the impulses in 1914 were Prussia, Austria, Turkey and Russia.

Democracy's Rising Tide

In the latter part of the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth this tremendous tide of democracy continued to rise. It worked its way over into China—the last place on earth in which you would expect to see a republic fifteen years ago.

Democracy spread into Russia. Four years ago you would hardly have said that Russia was a state that was likely to adopt democracy. In 1815 at the congress of Vienna, when the kings of Europe were gathered to dismember the Napoleonic conquests, the little republic of Genoa was tossed off to some king. Its representatives came to the czar and protested that a republic should not be so treated. The czar said, "Republics are no longer fashionable." A hundred and two years later Russia said to the czar, "Czars are no longer fashionable." The difference between those two statements

is the measure of the influence of the American conception of the state as coextensive with citizenship and of a government as responsible to this citizenship.

But there was another conception of the state. In the midst of this great development there are two of the nations that have remained all but untouched—the kingdom of Prussia, and the kingdom of Austria. These two kingdoms early set themselves against the constitution. That sweep of idealism that had given rights to the French republic and the new democracy of England was repressed. The Prussians had pled for a constitution, but they had had a king who claimed to derive his power from God. He still claims to derive it from God, but we have a good many doubts about it unless he may get it from the *Deutscher Gott*.

Teutonic Conception of State

In Prussia the conception of a state that spread itself over human lives, recognizing in those human lives no power and right to express themselves in their own government, was enforced by every type of censorship and proscription and military power.

The sinister influence in Europe after Napoleon for thirty-five years was Metternich of Austria, and he looked at the government of England as a type of government to be avoided by all the monarchs of Europe. Frederick William III of Prussia followed in the wake of Austria. His people wanted a constitution, were promised it again and again.

The people of southern Europe wanted constitutions, and they got them; Bavaria and Baden in 1818, Wurtemberg in 1819, Hesse-Darmstadt in 1819. Saxony gained a constitution so liberal that it became almost a "red kingdom," until Prussia stepped in and forced Saxons to adopt a constitution of the Prussian sort. For while this process was on in

"Talk is the salvation of democracy. We sometimes get a surfeit of salvation, it is true, but the laws that are passed after long discussion generally better represent public opinion. Contrast the Ostend manifesto concerning Cuba with our present attitude. Twice we had Cuba in our hands and twice we gave her back to herself. That is the way democracies should and do act. It was a splendid piece of poetic justice that when the militaristic power that denies that the state should consist of its citizenship and denies that there is an international law to be respected, brought war upon us, the first nation to step forward to be our helper was brave little Cuba. A democracy again understood international law to mean duties as well as rights."

other states of Germany, Prussia stood like Gibraltar against constitutional government. When Frederick William III died, and his son, Frederick William IV, a very affable gentleman, came to the throne, he refused to give a constitution, uttering words which sound strangely like some recently given, "Never will I let a sheet of written paper come like a second Providence between our Lord God in heaven and the land, to govern us by its paragraphs."

Revolutions of 1848

In 1848 a new sweep of democracy came over Europe. It was the democracy of the grandchildren of the earlier agitators, and it was stronger than that of the grandfathers. The revolution of 1848 in France expressed the undercurrent of the democracy that was working through all Europe. France has ever manfully sought to maintain its republic. Governments have been pushed aside time and again by some *coup d'état*; but in 1848 this persistent loyalty to democracy expressed itself anew, and with greater power; the king was thrust out and the new republic of France was established; a short lived republic, to be sure, soon to go down into the hands of Napoleon III, but nevertheless an illustration of the new democracy. This movement swept across Europe to Austria and it dislodged Metternich, and he took himself away to England and safety. England has a wonderful collection of ex-autocrats. You will notice that ex-kings do not go to autocracies when they resign—they go to democracies.

But Prussia would not yield. Eighteen hundred and forty-eight was the year in which Prussia undertook to crush all the rising democracy of the liberal Prussians. It was the year in which Carl Schurz tried, with men of like liberal mind, to bring in constitutionalism. But

revolution itself was in vain. The succeeding years saw the migration from Prussia and other sections of Germany of some of the finest idealists and democrats that ever came to the United States.

As we judge this war, we can say to the descendants of Germans who struggled so bravely for privileges and rights in Germany, that their attitude as American citizens is like that of Englishmen who in 1776 fought for the rights of Englishmen here, and gave assured liberty in England. The American of German descent who today enters into the war for democracy may do for his Fatherland what those Americans of English descent did for England—assure the victory of democracy.

Inevitable Conflict of Conceptions

In 1851 a constitution was finally given to Prussia, and a cleverly devised constitution it was. While it permitted suffrage, it had absolutely no conception of responsible government, and gave no power to the people to express themselves as a people in the making of the law. Citizenship was not in the slightest degree identical with government. The divine right of the Hohenzollerns still remained, and the people had such a confused system of election that even to this day a large proportion of the members of the *Landtag* is elected by individuals who pay a certain amount of taxes. And this irresponsible government is today engaged in a herculean effort to make the whole world subject to itself.

Contrast these two conceptions. You will see that sooner or later there was bound to be a conflict. On the one side is a nation where the government is coextensive with citizenship; on the other is a nation where the people have no control of the government.

Those two conceptions have now come into conflict thru the unrestrained ambition of Prussian autocracy. In the history of the last three years, you can see that Prussia has come to believe that the citizenship of the United States does not possess sovereign powers to be respected. A friend of mine in 1903 went to Germany to engage a number of distinguished scholars to take part in the congresses of the St. Louis exposition. He was told all over Germany that Germany was going to fight the United

States. They said that we were not a nation, that we were interfering with their foreign trade, and they would have to fight us. "You are not a nation!"

I take it, that expresses the precise opinion of Prussians today of the United States. At any rate, it expresses exactly the treatment accorded us by the German government.

We have seen the ambassadors of Germany and of Austria plotting to interfere with our national life.

We have convicted their official representatives in open court of organizing within our own shores armed forces against Great Britain and Canada.

We have seen them organizing strikes to interfere with our business. We have seen them putting bombs in the vessels that are to sail the seas.

We have seen them using money in enormous quantities to establish and subsidize publications and to establish an anti-American spirit in the United States and in Mexico.

Rights as Nation Flouted

We have seen them deliberately undertake to foster loyalty of German born citizens in the United States to Germany and all over the United States to establish societies to maintain the German language and traditions.

We have seen this anti-American propaganda pushed by representatives of the German government, and we have actually seen a law passed by the German reichstag which makes possible two things: First, the naturalization of Germans without their living in Germany; and, second, that a German who takes the oath of allegiance to another nation may retain his citizenship in Germany.

We have seen our entire conception of national power assailed and denied the sea. It was the German ambassador who sent forth the notice that our citizens should not sail on the *Lusitania* except at their own peril. It was the Germans, if not the German government, who issued a medal celebrating the sinking of the *Lusitania*; a medal fit to be preserved in hell with the medal celebrating the massacre of Saint Bartholomew.

We have seen mines and submarines sent to sea so that no nation can send a vessel to Europe with (Continued on page 445)

Kultur—The Law of the Hive

Editorial Reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor

FOR three years the world has heard the word *Kultur* used with a frequency which has caused it to accept it almost as a matter of course. Yet it is doubtful if even yet it attaches to it the meaning with which it is weighted in Bonn or Jena. In the English language culture means simply the cultivation of the human mind so as to produce a certain intellectual refinement. And this is the meaning the ordinary speaker of English is apt mentally to read into the word *Kultur*. But the meaning of *Kultur* to the German mind is something entirely different. It may be summed up almost as the law of the hive. In other words it is the theory that the state is the manifestation of the divine idea.

No man ever put this more clearly than Heinrich von Treitschke, the very high priest of *Kultur*. The essence of the state, he insists, is power. As a result, it follows that the ideal of self-sacrifice ends with the individual, and does not apply to the state, since there is nothing higher than the state to which the state can sacrifice itself. Thus the highest duty of the state, like that of the hive, is one of self-conservation.

Out of this, then, inevitably grows the distinction, Treitschke himself insists upon, between private and public morality. The moral law incumbent on the individual is abrogated in the person of the state, for the state, being power, has no law save that of self-preservation or self-assertion. Owing to this the arch political crime is weakness. Weakness in the name of the state is the sin against the Holy Ghost.

Mystery of Frightfulness Unveiled

Anybody who grasps what this means will have no difficulty whatever in unveiling the mystery of the German exhibition of frightfulness during the present war.

The individual must not repudiate his signature to a lease or a bond, but the state may regard a treaty, as in the case of the Belgian guarantee, as "a scrap of paper."

The individual must not ignore the law of property or trespass, but the state may invade a country, as in the case of Belgium, which it is pledged to defend, and seize the property of that nation for its own purposes.

The individual must not commit murder, but the state is entirely exempt from such restrictions, and may take life individually, as in the case of Miss Cavell, or in the mass, as in the case of the passengers on the *Lusitania*, without compunction.

This does not, of course, mean that the people of Germany are peculiarly cruel, or that they are troubled with a double dose of what the world terms original sin. But it does mean that they have delivered themselves over to a political philosophy which is immoral in its theory and inhuman in its practice.

The apostle of *Kultur*, however, does not view it from this standpoint at all. He has worked out his theory with the exactness of a quadratic equation. In time of war the one mind is the General Staff. If the General Staff says, "Sink without trace," sink without trace it must be, just as, if the General Staff decides on deportations, deportations there must be. The idea must be right and must be obeyed, even if the world perishes under the demonstration of it, because the General Staff has so decided.

German Theory of Survival

Now, in practice, *Kultur* is the application of the neo-Darwinism to politics. It was the apostle of *Kultur* who first dreamed of applying the law of natural selection to the state. Natural selection is the theory that nature eventually chooses and preserves the types best adapted to her purpose. Mankind, to the believer in *Kultur*, is entirely subject to the law of evolution. It is divided up into races and organizations all committed to the law of struggle. Since, however, both the types and organisms are irreconcilable, the remorseless and pitiless struggle must continue until nature selects, through victory over the

others, the fittest type and the most perfect organization.

The theory of the German professors, then, is that the German race is the fittest to survive, and as such has been selected by nature, and that this being so, its Kultur or form of political organization must, by the will of nature, be imposed, with the same ruthlessness with which the animal or the plant struggles for supremacy, upon the rest of the world. Such a struggle is to the death, and just as physical nature knows no mercy nor compromise, so no mercy nor compromise must be shown by the state. Mercy, compromise, these are evidences of weakness, and as such, in the words of Treitschke, the sin, in politics, against the Holy Ghost.

It is easy to see from this how the professor as well as, even more than, the soldier, and the merchant equally with the Junker, have been able to accept and justify scraps of paper, Lusitania sinkings, deportations, and even the most sanguinary holocaust of German battalions on the battlefield. War is brutal, but it is nature's way of conducting the struggle. The fittest must survive, and to achieve the right to survive the hive must send its battalions, if necessary, in dense formations up to the muzzle of the machine guns in the trenches.

Germans the Chosen People

If there is this mercilessness for the German variety of the species, destined to prevail for the purpose of saving the species by impressing Kultur on the other varieties, how can it be expected that mercy should be shown to those varieties. It is nature's method of selection, and really needs no defense from men. It is the law of the hive, and because of this it is futile and unjust to blame the Queen Bee.

The promised land of the new dispensation, then, is to be Mittel-Europa, and the chosen people the German inhabitants thereof. The pure Germans would not be sufficient to impose Kultur upon mankind, and therefore the first step is to bring the other hives in its neighborhood under the influence of Kultur. Friedrich Naumann, in his well-known book, "Mittel-Europa," explains how this is to be done. "All the traditional separatism of these lands," he writes, "must be so effaced in the stress

of the great war as to make the idea of union tolerable."

There will, he admits, no doubt be strong opposition to the new state in Austria and Hungary, but the union, in spite of this, is inevitable.

In plain English, just as the Muhammadan started out from Mecca to impose the religion of the Prophet on humanity with a scimitar, so the German is to start out from Potsdam to impose the religion of Kultur on humanity with a machine gun.

Kultur a Religion in Itself

For be it remarked, Kultur is a religion in itself. Herr Naumann makes this plain enough. "When Bismarck's empire made its peace with the Pope and the party of the Center," he writes, "the Protestant character of the Hohenzollern Emperors became an unofficial private affair of those who, as wearers of the crown, were above creeds."

In other words, the state being superior to the human sense of morality, being in short a religion in itself, the ruler of the state, tho he may continue in an unofficial way to describe himself as a Protestant, is placed above a creed.

In precisely the same way there is no reasoning with the hive. Given such premises, there is only one argument which has a chance of being listened to in reply. It is that "Wayland Smith" can swing a heavier hammer than Thor.

No man ever foresaw more clearly what was coming, or understood more thoroly the inevitable result of the new philosophy, than that wonderful Jew, Heine. Long ago, in the past century, he warned France, in particular, of what would happen in the days when the gods of the Stone Age were revived in the scientific philosopher. In that day, he declared, Thor, with his colossal hammer, would leap across the Rhine to smash in pieces the Gothic cathedrals.

Often, in the past few years, as they have watched the German shells dropping thru the roof or splintering the carvings of the great Church of St. Remi, in Rheims, must the people of Champagne have thought of this warning, and have realized that there was nothing for it but to accept the advice of the poet, and to remain on guard with their rifles on their shoulders.

The Silk Worm Invades America

By Robert H. Moulton,

IF AN industry now being carried on successfully at Austin, Texas, is introduced into other parts of the southwest, the people of the United States may soon be wearing silk instead of cotton goods, and find it cheaper to do so. For Austin has solved the problem of silk culture, after more than three hundred years of failure in different parts of the country, and now enjoys the distinction of having the largest silk plantation on the western hemisphere.

Not only would the change from cotton to silk goods prove an advantage in many ways so far as wearing apparel is concerned, but it might even aid directly in terminating the war by releasing from cloth making requirements an enormous quantity of the cotton which is so necessary in the manufacture of high explosives.

Silk for War Uses

And as silk also plays an important part in the manufacture of articles needed by armies, such as observation balloons, parts of aeroplanes, etc., it would seem that an increase in production of this material should prove of the greatest help in rushing to completion the huge air fleet planned by the American government.

Before the war, raw silk sold at \$3.50 per pound. Now the price is \$8. This is due to the fact that its production

in France has been greatly curtailed. In 1914 the United States imported \$200,000,000 worth of raw silk. This equals in value a bumper crop of cotton in Texas. With the possibilities of successful silk culture, there may be no need to go outside of national boundaries to import raw material for home consumption. The United States will be able to produce the raw material, transfer it into cloth that is cheaper and more beautiful than cotton fabrics, and hence take a long step in the reduction of the cost of living.

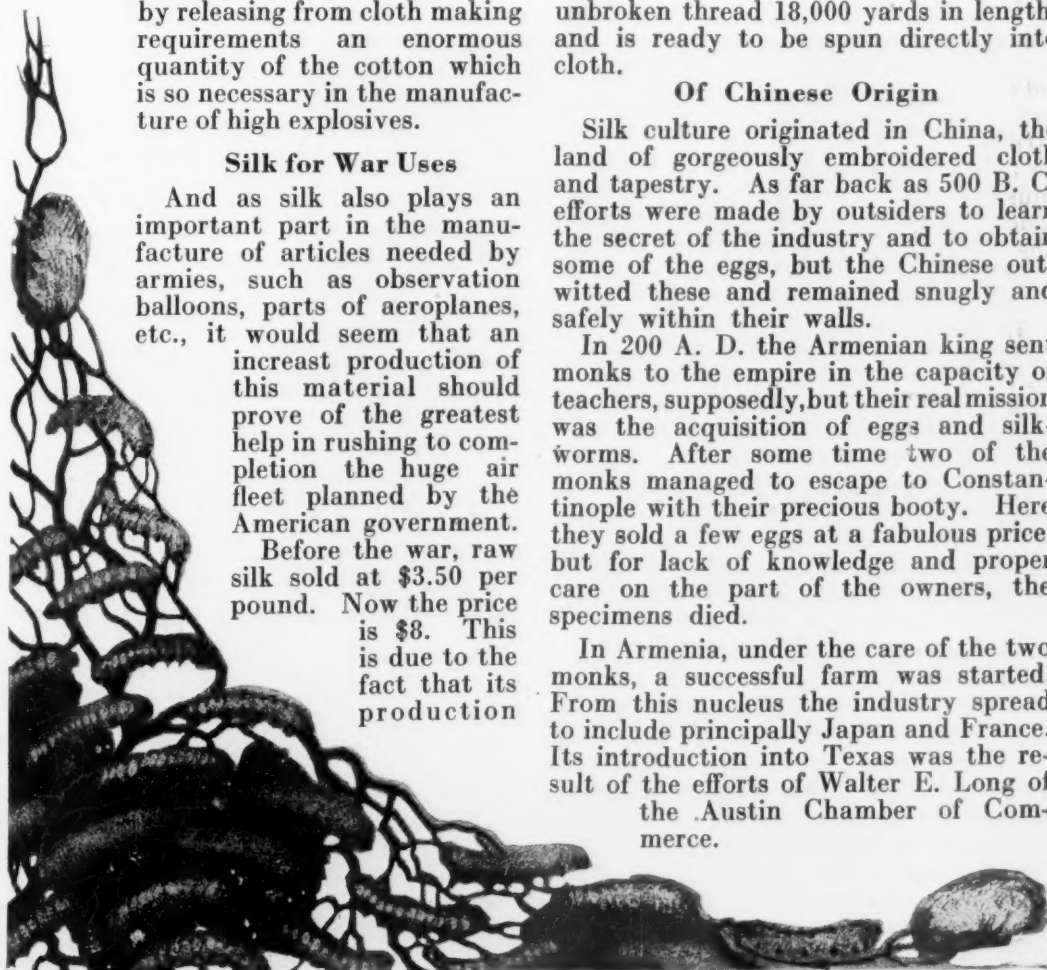
It is much cheaper to make silk into goods than it is to make cotton. The short fibre of the cotton must be spun into thread, while the silk hank is one unbroken thread 18,000 yards in length, and is ready to be spun directly into cloth.

Of Chinese Origin

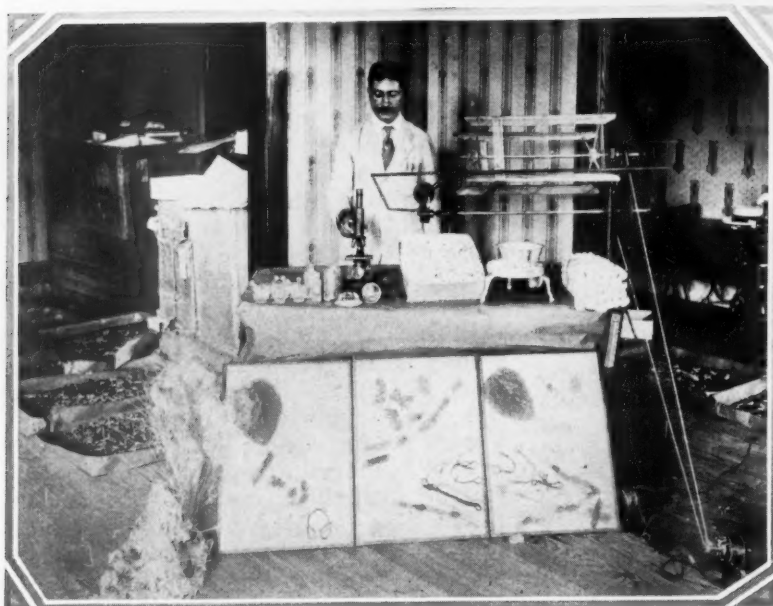
Silk culture originated in China, the land of gorgeously embroidered cloth and tapestry. As far back as 500 B. C. efforts were made by outsiders to learn the secret of the industry and to obtain some of the eggs, but the Chinese outwitted these and remained snugly and safely within their walls.

In 200 A. D. the Armenian king sent monks to the empire in the capacity of teachers, supposedly, but their real mission was the acquisition of eggs and silk-worms. After some time two of the monks managed to escape to Constantinople with their precious booty. Here they sold a few eggs at a fabulous price, but for lack of knowledge and proper care on the part of the owners, the specimens died.

In Armenia, under the care of the two monks, a successful farm was started. From this nucleus the industry spread to include principally Japan and France. Its introduction into Texas was the result of the efforts of Walter E. Long of the Austin Chamber of Commerce.



Feeding the mulberry leaves to the worms. On the top shelf is some sage weed and pepper grass in which worms have spun their cocoons; on the second shelf are finished cocoons; 200,000 worms can be raised every 30 days in a room only 16 ft. square.



Reeling silk from the cocoons. The cocoons are placed in a pan of water kept hot by an electric stove. The glue which holds the silk to the cocoons is dissolved, the end of the thread comes loose and is fastened to the reel and the silk then is unwound very rapidly. There are 18,000 yards of silk in one cocoon.

It has been found that climatic and other conditions in Texas make it the ideal place for the development of the silk industry. The silk crop is surer than any other crop and involves little risk or trouble, while the occupation is pleasant and the returns are safe and substantial. A crop grows every twenty-five days and six crops are produced in a year, whereas in Europe the season lasts but two months, and only one crop a year is produced. Furthermore, the

soil of Texas is so well adapted to the cultivation of the mulberry trees that they can be grown in a few months, while in Europe they require at least five years.

What is known in America as the mulberry tree is called the golden tree in China, because the tree has brought golden harvests to the successful silk growers of that country. With the splendid conditions for the successful cultivation of silk surrounding the people of the



Dr. V. K. Osigian gathering leaves from a mulberry tree to feed to silk worms.

South, it is a marvel that they have not long ago declared their independence of the European silk growers and entered upon an unusually remunerative industry in which six crops can be made in one silk-producing season extending from March to October. Cotton requires forty-nine weeks for its cultivation and yields only one crop a year.

All Labor is Indoors

The character of the labor connected with the silk-growing industry is also a point in its favor. The work is nearly all inside, light, pleasant and interesting. A family of five can easily take care of a crop of six ounces of silk-worm eggs every twenty-five or thirty days.

The average price of the eggs is \$6 per ounce. An ounce of eggs will produce 120 to 150 pounds of fresh, or forty to fifty pounds of dry cocoons. By subjecting the fresh cocoon to a heating or steaming process, the chrysalis in the silk cocoon is killed and the cocoon is rendered thoroly dry and light.

For the production of a crop of 250 pounds of cocoons a quantity of between 10,000 and 12,000 pounds of mulberry leaves is required as feed for the silk-worms from the time they are hatched out from eggs until they assume the chrysalis form. The white mulberry is the best and is preferred by successful

growers at the age of one or two years. These trees will produce from twenty to thirty pounds of leaves each, or, in other words, 400 two-year-old trees will produce 12,000 pounds of leaves. The trees are planted twelve feet apart, allowing 302 trees to the acre. It will thus be seen that for the production of the above crop of 250 pounds of cocoons two acres of land will be sufficient, but if the trees develop rapidly they will also increase in food-furnishing capacity.

How the Worm Makes Thread

Silk worms may be kept in cold storage at a temperature of 32 to 35 degrees for a period of ten to twenty years. When desired for hatching they are placed in plain wooden boxes at an even temperature of 50 to 75 degrees. After eight days a tiny, ugly and ravenously hungry worm appears. He grows slowly until about ten days old, but from that time until he is full grown he devours at a swift pace the tender mulberry leaves which are offered him. He attains full growth like the miraculous beanstalk, since, when 28 days old, he is 14,000 times his size at hatching.

The grown worm is now ready to begin his envelope. Carefully he noses



Silk worms feeding on mulberry leaves, also cocoons.

around the oak branch placed in front of him until an advantageous spot is found. He works sluggishly at first, gluing together in his mouth the two threads of silk that come from the large glands on either side of the body, and weaving a glistening silk web of thin, scarcely discernible threads. In three days the worm is hidden in a thick envelope of soft threads. As the cocoon grows, the worm diminishes, so that at the completion of the web he is one-third of his original size.

At this time there are two possibilities for the grower to consider. Either the worm must be sacrificed that superior silk may be obtained, or the perfect quality of the silk must be sacrificed for the propagation of the species, since the worm, after its metamorphosis, wets the end of the cocoon, forces apart the closely woven silken threads and crawls out of its capsule.

18,000 Yards in Cocoon

Since the exit of the moth weakens the end of the cocoon, in order to obtain the best quality of silk the worm must be sacrificed. The cocoon is placed in a chemical substance which kills the enclosed moth. It is then soaked in warm water for a couple of hours. By turning the cocoon around, the tiny loose end of the thread is found and placed on a four-

pronged cog, which revolves and gradually unwinds the 18,000 yards of thread into a smooth hank.

Dyed in the Making Silk?

Dr. V. K. Osigian, an Armenian, graduate of the Universities of Turkey and France, is in charge of the Austin farm. He is at work on one of the most interesting problems connected with the production of silk—a compound to be sprinkled on the mulberry leaves that will cause the worms to produce colored threads.

To what point this formula and its reactions in producing fadeless, dyed-in-the-making silk can be carried is, as yet, problematical. But Dr. Osigian is hopeful that a species may be found which will be characterized by the production of certain colors, and that from these, cross colors may be evolved.

There are now 12,000 trees in the Austin farm and 100,000 trees will be ready to set out in November. One acre of mulberry trees will produce from \$100 to \$1,000 worth of silk in a year's time, depending upon the size of the trees. The trees are kept down to a height of 8 or 9 feet, making it easy to pick the leaves. Corn planted between the trees shows that the soil can be used for agricultural purposes until the trees are grown.

ROTATOPSIS

(With Apologies to William Cullen Bryant)

To him who in the love of Mankind seeks
Fellowship in the Rotary Club, there comes
A wonderful response; for his gayer hours
Rotary gives him gladness and a smile,
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And healing sympathy that steals away
Their sharpness ere he is aware. When
thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight

Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness and the narrow house
Make thee to shudder and grow sick at heart—
Go forth to the Rotary Club and meet
Brother Rotarians who will understand
You and your troubles with true sympathy;
And understanding, put some new "pep" in
thee.

—Anonymous



Saving for Victory

By Philip R. Kellar

True significance of conservation of food and other products is not to reduce cost of living but to win the war.



DESPITE the fact that the United States is the richest country on earth and possesses almost unlimited resources in food, coal, iron, manpower, energy, and ability, the successful prosecution of the war must be based upon a comprehensive national savings plan in which every family and every individual shall participate. Saving for victory must be the slogan of every resident of the United States.

Many Americans seem not yet to have grasped the true significance of war saving. It is not that family expenses may be reduced; it is not that the cost of living may be cut down; it is not that money may be saved by doing without things that heretofore were thought necessities; these are merely incidental to the important work of saving for victory.

Saving habits must be acquired so that the sinews of war may be increased for America and her allies, if the war is to be pushed to a victorious conclusion. And if it is not pushed to a victorious conclusion then the future of America as a nation and as a group of prosperous individuals is greatly in danger.

Right Way to Save

So this is the full significance of the saving campaign. It must be done in self defense; for the protection and preservation of American rights as a nation of free people; because the war must be fought till the enemy is beaten and ready to plead for peace. Only in that way can be secured a permanent peace, a peace that will not prove to be a nightmare of dread of another onslaught on the liberties of the world by the Prussian military powers.

Americans must save the food for their allies fighting their battles for them. This food must be saved not by reducing food consumption to a point to endanger good health but by changing food consumption habits. There is

enough food in the United States to feed every one of its residents bountifully and yet leave enough to supply the food needs of her European allies. Food conservation or saving as conceived by the U. S. Food Administration is a problem of selection and substitution and not a problem of doing without nor a problem of reducing the cost of living.

Every flag flying opposite the German flag is an American flag by proxy. The armies fighting in America's defense under these flags must be maintained. They cannot be maintained unless there is food enough for them and for their dependents back of the fighting line. A large part of this food must come from the United States. America can supply it, not so much by sacrifice as by a personal service and a patriotic cooperation of everyone of her residents.

Reduce Wheat Use Twenty per Cent

The normal peace-time food production in Europe has been greatly reduced by three years of fighting. "Our problem," says Food Administrator Hoover, "is to feed our allies this winter by sending them as much food as possible of concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space and these foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar."

If the American supply of these foods is insufficient to meet normal home consumption and leave a surplus sufficient for the European allies, then America must substitute other foods for these foods so that there may be a sufficient surplus for export.

In peace times, England, France, Italy and Belgium import 40 per cent of their breadstuffs. Now they must import 60 per cent. This deficiency can be supplied by America if her normal peace exports are increased from 88,000,000 bushels of wheat to 220,000,000 bushels. America cannot send this amount unless the normal peace

time consumption of wheat is reduced. This amount can be supplied if every American cuts down his consumption of wheat flour by just one-fifth.

The allies in Europe are using other cereals mixed with wheat flour to make war bread and cannot further adulterate it without seriously impairing its value as a food. They cannot use corn meal, but Americans can use corn meal where the European allies are using other adulterants. There are few corn mills in Europe; corn meal lacks the keeping powers that would make it possible to send very large quantities of it; most of the bread in European countries is baked at bakeries and corn bread cannot be distributed from bakeries. The substitution by each American of one pound of corn (or rye, bran, or oats) meal for one pound of wheat flour each week will solve the problem and supply the needed 220,000,000 bushels of wheat for export to the European allies this winter.

"Our allies depend on America for food as they have never depended before," says Hoover, "and they ask us for it with a right which they have never had before for today they are our companions in the great war for democracy and liberty. They are doing the fighting, the suffering and dying in our war."

Decrease of Food Animals

The food animals of Europe have greatly decreased in number since the war began and American meat exports to her European allies are now three times what they were when the war started. But the needs of the European allies will steadily increase as their own production of food animals decreases because of lack of feed for them.

Food Administrator Hoover has estimated that a saving of one ounce of meat each day by every person in the United States would provide a sufficient surplus of meat for export to supply all the needs of the European allies. And that is why he urges the use of more poultry, rabbits, and especially fish and sea-food, in place of beef, mutton and pork. That is why he says, "Do not use either beef, mutton or pork more than once daily and then serve smaller portions. Use all left-over meat cold or in made dishes. Use soups

more freely. Use beans; they have nearly the same food value as meat."

The stopping of waste of milk by the utilization of all of it, including skim milk and sour milk, will supply the milk needed by the European allies. Last year they received from America three times as much butter and ten times as much condensed milk as before the war. This rate of export must not only be kept up but must be increased.

Don't Stint Children

Because children should have whole milk, the use of less cream is advocated. Because butter produces food values of vital importance, especially for children, its use on the table is urged, but butter must be saved by using as little as possible in cooking. The use of lard and other fats can be reduced in the cooking of fried food by the use of such vegetable oils as olive, cotton seed, peanut.

The Food Administration estimates that the saving every day by each one in the United States of just one-third of an ounce of animal fat will mean a surplus sufficient to supply the needs of the European allies for food and the manufacture of explosives.

Sugar is one of the best foods and its use is considered vital if the health of an army is to be kept at the highest possible standard. The American people use more sugar per person than any other people in the world. They use twice as much as the people of France.

Before the war, France, Italy and Belgium produced all the sugar they used, while England secured most of her's from Germany and Austria. France and Italy today are producing less than they need while England is cut off from the source of 70 per cent of her usual imports.

These three countries must now secure 2,000,000 pounds of sugar or more each year than they did before the war from the same source from which the American supply is obtained. It is not possible to increase the total supply in time to meet the urgent needs. The only solution is for Americans to eat less sugar. The Food Administration suggests that the use of sugar in America can be cut down by reducing the quantities of candy and sweet drinks con-

sumed; by using less sugar in tea and coffee; by using honey, maple syrup and other syrups not made from sugar cane or sugar; by not frosting or icing cakes.

A warning against stinting the use of sugar in preserving fruits and jams is issued. They require a certain amount of sugar as a preservative and the use of too little would mean a waste instead of a saving. The further advice is given that preserved fruits and jams be used in place of butter.

Fruits and Vegetables as Substitutes

Fruits and vegetables are urged as substitutes for the foods which should be sent to the soldiers in Europe. They can be made to take the place of part of the wheat and meat and dairy products and sugar.

The substitution of other good foods for foods to which Americans have become accustomed is not the only way in which more food can be conserved for shipment to Europe. A great part of the supply needed for Europe can be saved in American kitchens and on American tables by the elimination of needless waste. Wheat is too precious in these days of the crisis of the world civilization to throw away the crust of a loaf of bread simply because you like the inside better.

Closely allied to the problem of saving by elimination and substitution is saving in transportation. In addition to the high cost of food products that are transported by railways over long distances, there is the further objection that railroad cars, engines, and tracks are required for the transportation of soldiers and army supplies to the sea-ports.

The same applies to the transportation of coal and other commodities over a long distance to a locality where the commodities that would answer the purpose can be secured nearer home. The "Carrying of coals to Newcastle" is certainly one of the things to be avoided by the American people at this time.

The railroads, now being operated substantially as one system under the direction of a central commission, have already accomplished wonders, almost miracles, in the matter of eliminating transportation waste. Duplication of

trains has been eliminated and a systematic effort has been inaugurated to bring about the loading of freight cars to their capacity, quicker loading and unloading, and the cooperative effort to reduce the number of empties carried by the railroads back to the point of their original departure.

A number of instances of food and transportation conservation have been reported to the Food Administration. They indicate how the American people are responding to the call for cooperative service. Reference to a few of them may be of interest.

Hotel Men Saving Calves

The hotel men have started a "Buy A Calf" movement. The purpose is to stop the slaughter of calves for veal so that they can grow into beef cattle. Thousands of calves are killed for veal by farmers who cannot afford to raise them. Where one farmer may not be able to raise two or three calves, he may be able to raise ten or more without loss to himself. The hotel men will buy calves at live stock centers and turn them over to farmers in bunches of ten or more. The hotel men will meet any loss the farmer may sustain and also pay him a percentage of the sale price of the animals when slaughtered. The hotel men have obligated themselves to buy and keep 15,000 calves.

A manufacturer has placed on the market a small self-contained outfit for grinding whole wheat flour, corn meal, poultry and stock food, and breakfast foods. It is designed for country mills and elevators, bakeries and warehouses with the view of assisting in food conservation by avoiding the transportation of grain and stock feed.

A chain of warehouses is being built in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the Carolinas for the preservation of the record crop of corn, beans, sweet potatoes and other products grown in those states. A farmer can haul his products to a warehouse for storing, and on his warehouse receipt borrow money at his bank. The warehouses are being bonded under the Federal Reserve Act.

The great American hay baler is being used for a new purpose to save freight car space. Blankets, uniforms, shoes, and even prunes, for shipment to the army in the field are being baled. The bales

are covered with a waterproof bag ready to be used for a sand bag.

The big sugar dealers are increasing the carload unit from 100 to 125 barrels or 25 per cent.

In Texas a cotton seed oil mill has found a way to make good flour out of cotton seed, which is palatable when mixt with wheat flour for making bread, etc. The wheat flour is adulterated to the extent of 20 per cent with the cotton seed flour. Cotton seed meal sells for about 4 cents a pound and it is said to be five times as nourishing as wheat flour.

Leather from Shark Skins

At St. Petersburg, Fla., a \$300,000 plant is being erected to turn shark skins into leather. It is said that there is as much value to an ordinary sized shark for leather as in an ordinary steer and that there are at least ten varieties of shark whose skins can be turned into good commercial leather. The cost of catching a shark is very small as compared with that of raising a steer.

Cotton men in the south are working on a plan to change the unit in cotton trading from 100 bales to 75 bales. The average freight car will hold 75 bales but not 100 and it is believed that by changing the trading unit, a great deal of car space may be saved.

One way to save transportation facilities, as suggested by *Western Engineering* is to use local building materials for construction work.

Systematic effort is being made throughout the country to bring about the use, wherever possible, of firewood instead of coal for the double purpose of conserving the coal supply and lessening the burden on the railroads for transportation. The Northern Pacific Railway Company is giving away its dis-

carded railroad ties which formerly were burned on the ground.

A Delaware farmer learned that rats had eaten more than one hundred barrels of corn in his barn. He organized a drive with boys and dogs and in one day killed 100 rats. So serious is the loss of food due to rats that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin describing the best method of destroying the pests.

What Rotarians Can Do

The International Rotary convention at Atlanta adopted a resolution relating to Rotary service in the war which contained the following:

"It is the sacred duty, the high right and the greatest opportunity for service that each Rotarian should strive so to understand and comprehend the tremendous responsibility placed upon every man for the victory which must be won that he shall be prepared to the absolute utmost to work and pray and to sacrifice to this end. That at every opportunity Rotarians shall uphold and sustain in every way the demands and aims of constituted authority and support to the utmost the authorized councils and committees organized for achieving our noble purpose."

In addition to other patriotic service, American Rotarians are in a position to render invaluable service to their country and her allies by giving their whole-hearted support to the Food Administration program. It is their opportunity to become the leaders in their respective communities in the campaign of saving for victory. By example, as well as by precept, they can influence their fellow townsmen to carry out the requests of Food Commissioner Hoover.

It is essential, if this campaign is to be successful and the greater campaign may end in victory, for everyone of the 20,000,000 families in the United States to become active participants in the food conservation program.

WHY THE ALLIES' SOLDIERS FIGHT

"These men at the front have gone down consciously into the hell of the trenches because they believed that by giving their lives they might help to save the world for an idea. If you were to ask them what that idea was they might, possibly, find it difficult to put it into words in anything more than a halting fashion.

"But what they mean is that they have recognized that the medieval mind can no

longer exist in this world, with safety to spirituality or progress; and that if the medieval mind floods the world, in the medieval fashion, with war, then they, knowing no better method of stemming the tide, must go out against it as David went out against its fore-runner with a sling and a stone; as Drake went out against it with the culverins of the Victory; or as Washington went out against it at the head of the revolutionary armies."

Rotary Secretaries' Conference

By John I. Hoffman

Eighty-four Rotary club secretaries, two district governors, one club president, one past club president, and one chairman of an International committee, attended the Rotary Club Secretaries' Conference held in Chicago, September 27th and 28th.

Secretaries came from as distant points as Troy, N. Y.; Tampa, Fla.; El Paso, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; and Toronto, Canada.

A full program was disposed of, covering the subjects of club administration, such as club rosters, securing attendance and work of committees, the identification and entertainment of visiting Rotarians, the relations of clubs to International Headquarters and to each other; and matters of a general character, such as war service work, education of Rotarians as to Rotary, work among the boys, vocational section work, etc.

International Secretary, Chesley R. Perry, presided.

The secretaries were privileged to attend an evening meeting of the Mother Rotary club which was marked by real Rotary spirit and enthusiasm and which gave them many valuable suggestions for making their club meetings more interesting and profitable.

The secretaries were entertained at luncheon on Friday by Howard H. Gross, president of the Universal Military Training League. A description of this luncheon follows in a separate article.

It was the sense of those present that the conference should be made an annual affair. They provided for a committee of three to arrange a program for the next year, to consist of a secretary from a city of less than 50,000, one from a city of between 50,000 and 150,000 and one from a city over 150,000 population. J. T. Nielson of Piqua, Ohio, Charles Strader of Lincoln, Nebraska, and H. K. Zuppinger of Minneapolis, Minnesota, were appointed on this committee, with Strader as chairman.

A verbatim report of the proceedings has been printed and furnished to the secretaries of all Rotary clubs.

The conference must be pronounced a decided success from every standpoint and will result, without doubt, in greater efficiency on the part of Rotary secretaries. One secretary said that the exchange of ideas and experiences will result in a saving to his club of many times the cost of his trip to the conference.

FINANCIAL GIANTS INTRODUCED TO ROTARY

Picture a group of half a dozen powerful men in the financial world whose interests extend from coast to coast, participating for the first time in a Rotary automatic roll call. Imagine you hear them one after another introducing themselves as follows:

E. P. Ripley, Chicago, president of the Santa Fe Railway.

Frank G. Logan, "Loafer," Chicago, founder of Logan & Bryan, Brokers.

H. M. Bylesby, Chicago, principal of H. M. Bylesby & Co., Engineers.

B. E. Sunny, telephone, Chicago, president of the Chicago Telephone Co.

J. J. Mitchell, banker, Chicago, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

They did it at a luncheon of the Ro-

tary club secretaries attending the Chicago conference. The secretaries set the pace and dared the financiers to introduce themselves in a similar manner. They came to bat a little hesitatingly, but the applause of the Rotarians stirred their blood and they finished strong. Perhaps you can imagine some idea of the mutual pleasure enjoyed by financiers and Rotarians alike, who met each other in this familiar Rotary way.

The occasion was a luncheon in the Hotel Sherman, on Friday, September 28th. The Universal Military Training League (of which H. H. Gross who addressed the Atlanta convention is president) entertained the Rotary club secre-

taries. Others at the speakers' table were:

Bishop Samuel Fallows, H. S. Vail, life insurance actuary of national reputation, Daniel J. Keefe, former vice president of the American Federation of Labor. Telegrams of regret for absence were received from Victor F. Lawson, publisher of *The Chicago Daily News*, and from Cyrus H. McCormick.

These men, who are members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the league and who are giving their time, money and moral support to the work of the league, told the secretaries why they believe in and are working for the accomplishment of the object of the league which is to secure the passage of the Chamberlain bill for universal military training.

The secretaries were deeply impressed with the patriotic spirit of these men who are sacrificing much that this bill, which means so much to the country, may become a law. They promised to take the message back to their clubs and to assist, as secretaries, in every worthy way to secure the co-operation of their respective clubs in getting their congressmen and senators to vote for the Chamberlain bill.

The occasion was regarded by these men as such a great opportunity for the league that they wrote President Gross after the meeting in most flattering terms. Quotations from some of their letters follow:

Dear Mr. Gross:

I congratulate you on the luncheon to the Rotary Club on Friday. The occasion had great significance with respect to the success of the movement for military training. The men were there from every section of the United States, and they seemed to be exceedingly enterprising, energetic and enthusiastic.

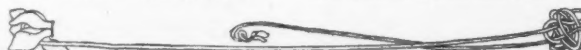
In getting them on our side, as you certainly have succeeded in doing, you have secured the aid of a very powerful engine which will do effective work in pulling us through in our important undertaking.

B. E. SUNNY.

* * *

Mr. dear Mr. Gross:

The luncheon I attended last Friday of the Rotary Club was a great success and thoroughly enjoyed. I wish to congratulate you upon the intelligent, wide-awake, energetic bunch of men you had. I am sure they have the capacity to do anything they undertake and you show good judgment in their selection.



Thanking you for the opportunity of meeting them, I am

J. J. MITCHELL.

* * *

Dear Mr. Gross:

I cannot refrain from writing you regarding the fine impression made upon me by the members of various Rotary Clubs who lunched with us at the Hotel Sherman last Friday. They struck me as being an unusually bright, wide awake and energetic set of men. They cover practically the entire country, and I want to tell you that, in my judgment, in enlisting the active, hearty co-operation of this association of clubs spreading from one end of the country to the other, you have done one of the most effective pieces of work possible for the cause so near to the hearts of all of us, namely Universal Military Training.

I cannot compliment you too highly upon this piece of work, nor can I express too high an opinion of the capacity and ability of the hustling men who were with us to lunch from these various Rotary clubs.

H. M. BYLLESBY.

* * *

Dear Mr. Gross:

I was much interested in the enthusiasm displayed by the Rotary club secretaries at the luncheon given last week in the interest of Universal Military Training. These men are among the most active of our business men and evidently were heartily in accord with the views expressed by the speakers. I confess that it was a great encouragement to me to find so large a gathering of level-headed citizens so thoroughly imbued with the opinion that one of the crying needs of our country is compulsory military discipline, not necessarily as preparation for war, but as a preparation for sound, healthy life, and the protection of all that is dear to the ordinary citizen.

I hope you will go on with the work you are engaged in, and that other influential bodies will give it the same endorsement.

Yours truly,

E. P. RIPLEY.

* * *

My dear Mr. Gross:

I was profoundly impressed with the personnel and spirit of Rotary. Covering the whole country, as it does, there is no limit to the good it can accomplish. I am delighted to have them with us.

FRANK G. LOGAN.

* * *

American Rotary may find in this work a great opportunity for service to the nation, for the officials of the league feel that with the hearty co-operation of the American Rotary clubs, there will be no doubt as to a final vote favorable to the Chamberlain bill.

Directors Meet in Winnipeg

By the Secretary

THE third meeting of the 1917-1918 board of directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs was held at Winnipeg, the home of President Pidgeon, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 18, 19, and 20, in the Blue Room of the Fort Garry Hotel. Those present were President Pidgeon, Vice-Presidents McDowell, Brunnier, and Botsford, and Secretary Perry. Past President Klumph was prevented from attending, being called home by the death of his father. Others present during part of the time were International Treasurer Chapin, President Duncan Cameron and Secretary Gordon F. Hunter of the Winnipeg club.

En route to the board meeting, Rotarians Klumph, McDowell, Botsford, Chapin, and Perry spent a day with the Rotary Club of Fort William & Port Arthur, and Rotarian McDowell also visited the clubs of Port Huron and Detroit. Also en route to Winnipeg, Rotarian Brunnier visited the Rotary clubs of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, and Calgary.

Following the adjournment of the board meeting, Rotarians McDowell, Brunnier, Botsford, Chapin, and Perry, visited the Minneapolis and St. Paul clubs, after which McDowell visited the Sioux Falls, Sioux City, Clinton, Burlington, and East St. Louis clubs, while Botsford went to Appleton and spoke at a joint meeting of the Appleton, Oshkosh, Green Bay, and Sheboygan clubs.

The possibility of sending a commission to visit the Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland was discussed at the meeting and action to that end was taken. Circumstances may not permit carrying out the project this year.

Assignments to Conferences

In connection with the holding of the direct conferences, a tentative itinerary was agreed upon for visits by the International officers to the various conferences. This schedule is as follows:

President Pidgeon: Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 16, 17 and 18.

Vice-President McDowell: Districts Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 12.

Vice-President Brunnier: Districts Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 20.

Vice-President Botsford: Districts Nos. 11, 13, 14 and 15.

Past President Klumph will be available for special occasions and as a substitute if the president or vice-presidents cannot fill all their appointments.

The various district governors will be expected to see that the dates of the district conferences are so fixed as to permit the carrying out of the above schedule.

The question of holding a general meeting of the district governors was discussed and it was finally decided that the board would not recommend any other meeting of the district governors than the one held in connection with the International convention. It was decided that the meeting at the time of the convention could be so arranged that the outgoing and incoming officers, including all district governors, would have time to take up a business-like program.

Convention to Start Monday

The decision was reached that the 1918 convention at Kansas City would be held from Monday 24th June to Friday 28th June; that Monday be reserved for registration, meeting of board, meeting of the district governors, International officers' dinner, acquaintance meetings, etc., and that the convention would be formally opened Tuesday morning, 25th June. This will obviate the necessity of arrivals in the convention city on Sunday.

The motion prevailed that the expenses of the chairman of the committees on Constitution, Resolutions and Credentials to the convention be paid out of the convention budget.

Several suggestions for redistricting districts Nos. 9, 10, 14 and 15 were discussed but it was decided that no action would be taken until after the district conferences are held and a referendum is taken among the clubs effected by the proposed changes.

The suggested program of the committee on Education, presented in a letter from Chairman I. L. Graves, was approved. Chairman Graves was directed to carry out the program and the International officers were instructed to cooperate with his committee on this work.

The program of the committee on Work Among the Boys also was approved and all International officers were instructed to cooperate with this committee.

The secretary presented a report of an experiment of placing *THE ROTARIAN* on sale at newstands in the central business district of Chicago, the report showing that about 34 per cent of the limited number placed on the stands during the month of August were sold. The secretary was instructed to use his judgment in extending the experiment.

Official Directory Distribution

The question as to whether copies of the Official Directory should be mailed to each Rotarian was discust with the result that the board decided it was not necessary to do this, but that the mailing of the directory to all Rotarians who receive the Secretary's Weekly Letter would be a sufficiently large distribution if an occasional notice is printed in *THE ROTARIAN* to the effect that copies of the directory may be secured upon request to the International Secretary.

In connection with the use by an eastern manufacturing company of the word Rotary as a part of its firm name, the secretary was instructed to take up with the committee of Rotarian lawyers appointed at the lawyers' section at the Cincinnati convention, the problem of the protection of the name and emblem of Rotary. This committee of lawyers will be askt to submit a report at the next meeting of the board.

A letter was read suggesting that a club badge recently designed by a Rotarian be accepted as the official badge for all Rotary clubs. The board decided that it would not be advisable to officially endorse or sanction any particular badge of such a character in view of the fact that many clubs have their own badges and in view of the further fact that there possibly is some advantage if each club has a more or less distinctive badge.

Vice-President McDowell, as chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the meeting in July of the St. Louis Rotary club, made a partial report to the effect that he had learned that the newspaper reports of this meeting were exaggerated. He requested further time for the committee to complete its investigation.

Communications were presented from the National Child Labor committee requesting permission to give lectures before Rotary clubs on the subject of child welfare. The secretary was instructed to provide the committee with a copy of the Official Directory and was authorized to bring to the attention of the clubs the work of this committee and the fact that the directors believe it would be helpful for the community if the Rotary club would have an address on this subject by a representative of the committee.

With reference to the bonding of local club officers, the board decided not to select any one company but to recommend to the several clubs that they have the officer or officers who handle their funds bonded in some surety company and the premium paid by the club.

Constitution Committee Busy

A preliminary report was received from Chairman Snedecor of the Constitution committee and discust at length by the board with the result that a number of suggestions were offered by the directors to aid the committee's work. Those had to do with the following:

The defining more definitely of the relationship between the individual Rotarian and International Rotary; the time when the club president, who is to be a delegate to the convention, shall be elected; the revising by the committee of the standard constitution for Rotary clubs; the setting of a definite period for the holding of the annual convention and the changing of the fiscal year of the Association and the local clubs to conform to that time.

The directors were of the opinion that while the nomination of district governors should be made at the district conferences, the power to elect or reject should be reserved to the International convention.

The board decided to ask that the com-

mittee on Constitution hold a meeting in Chicago, November 19 and 20, and prepare a report for presentation to the board at the board meeting there on November 21st and 22nd.

Magazines for Soldiers

The secretary was instructed to devise ways and means if possible for forwarding THE ROTARIAN to all reading rooms for soldiers and sailors of the United States and Canada, the expense to be defrayed by soliciting the clubs and individual Rotarians to pay subscriptions for the magazines so forwarded.

It was decided that the war service of the International Association be left in the hands of the special committee with power to act and that the full name of the committee be "International Rotary War Council."

Secretary Perry presented to the board a telegram offering him the position of secretary of a chamber of commerce together with his reply declining the offer, with the statement that he had no desire to leave the service of Rotary unless the directors desired him to do so. The board past a motion congratulating the secretary upon the offer and expressing appreciation of his action in declining to leave the International Association.

The board authorized the secretary to accept the invitation to luncheon from the League for Universal Military Training extended to the Secretaries' Conference held in Chicago, September 27th and 28th and it was agreed that the United States Rotary clubs be urged to give consideration to this League and its work.

With reference to the proposal to change the style of make-up of THE ROTARIAN, the board approved the proposition to print the magazine in the larger size of approximately 9x12 inches, the change to be effective with the January, 1918, issue.

Appointments of Committees

Upon the recommendation of the president, the following committee appointments were made:

Public Affairs Committee

A. L. Farmer, Tulsa, Okla., Chairman.
E. C. Henry, Omaha, Nebr.
R. H. Timmons, Wichita, Kans.
J. B. Dickinson, Little Rock, Ark.
R. L. Morton, St. Louis, Mo.

Inter-City Relations Committee

Walter J. Francis, Montreal, Que., Canada, Chairman.
Gordon L. Stephens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John A. Davis, Albany, Ga.
S. A. Luke, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
O. P. T. Wish, Portland, Me.

Committee on Publicity

L. D. Hicks, Atlanta, Ga., Chairman.
Bert S. Pouder, Johnson City, Tenn.
Warren DuPre, Spartanburg, S. C.
Tryman L. McGill, Selma, Ala.
R. W. Davis, Charlotte, N. C.

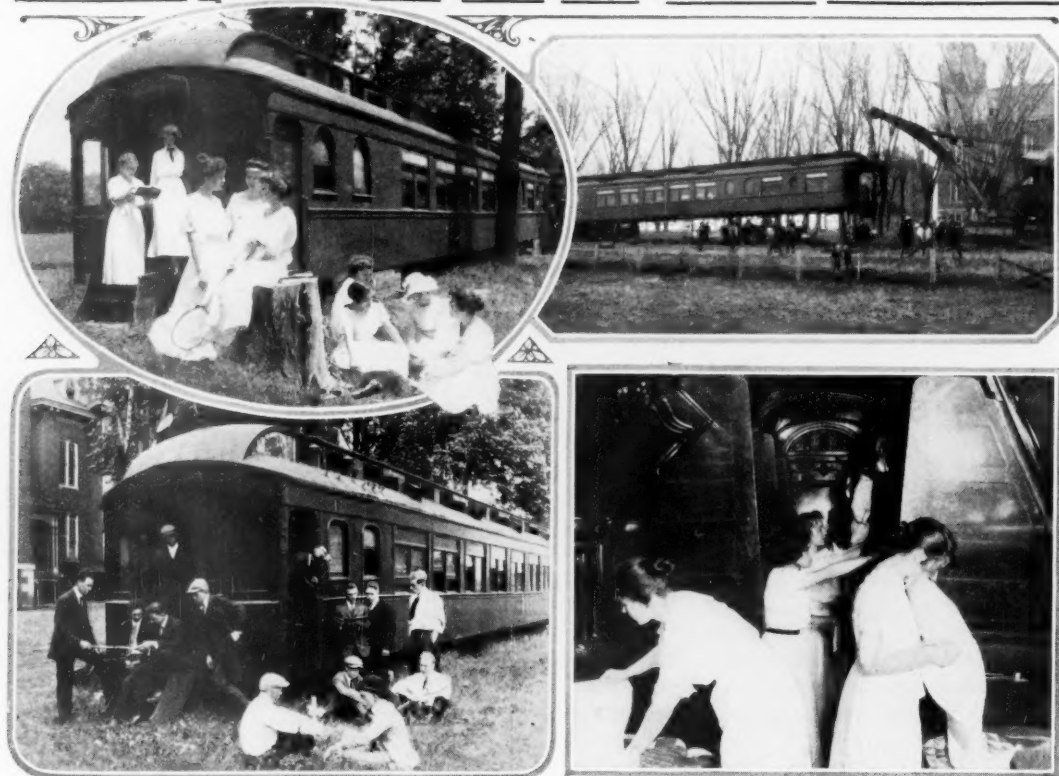
Committee on Business Methods

A. H. Geuting, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman.
B. M. Watts, Baltimore, Md.
Alexis I. du Pont, Wilmington, Del.
Wm. J. Strandwitz, Camden, N. J.
D. J. Kelly, Binghamton, N. Y.

Vice-President McDowell and Rotarians Al Farmer of Tulsa and R. L. Morton of St. Louis were appointed delegates to represent the International Association at the convention of the American Civic Association, at St. Louis, October 22 to 24.

Rotary today, as I feel it, is but a combination of humanity and divinity so proportioned and worked out by what is best in us as to permeate every artery of business, and to awaken the business man to the fact that all profits are not confined to dollars, not all service menial. It develops strongly the full meaning of service. And with that service brings the satisfaction of rich profit.—*Dan Winget, Clinton, Iowa.*

TURNING OLD SLEEPING CARS INTO COLLEGE DORMITORIES



THE question of what is to be done with discarded sleeping cars has been satisfactorily answered by the authorities of Blackburn College, Carlinville, Illinois. They have secured two regulation Pullmans and placed them on the college campus, where they now serve as dormitories for some sixty or seventy young men and women students.

The cars had been relegated to the barns of the Pullman Company. Dr. William M. Hudson, president of the college, saw in them very home-like quarters for some of his boys and girls, so he bought them, and moved them to the college campus. Brick foundations were built under them, sewage and electric light connections made, and a system of hot water heating installed.

While both of these cars are modern in construction, they were not considered strong enough for further continuous passenger traffic. As dormitories, how-

ever, they serve excellently and have made a distinct hit with students who have lived in them. Each car contains the regulation number of upper and lower berths, drawing rooms, wash rooms, closets, etc. In addition to these facilities, the coach occupied by the young women students has an observation room, which they soon fitted up as a living and study room, and an observation platform, which serves as a veranda.

Both the boys and girls have become expert in making up berths and declare that their dreams are not disturbed by the ghosts of departed porters in search of tips. In fact, they enjoy all the comforts of travel in an up-to-date sleeping car, minus the disadvantages of rumbling wheels, flying cinders, and a twenty-minute stop for meals. The only thing necessary to carry out the idea completely is a change of scenery, but students are not supposed to spend their waking hours gazing out of the window.

How Rotary Can Help Boy Scouts

By Edward C. Bacon

National Field Scout Commissioner



HAVE been askt "How can Rotary help the Boy Scouts?" many times by various members of Rotary, men who are always anxious to get behind the big things for their city. The definite answer will be found well towards the end of this article.

I take it that you are fairly familiar with the program of scouting and realize that it is one of the greatest things that has ever come to us. Naturally we all are doing what we can to add to its efficiency.

In order to get the best results in any kind of endeavor, you must have an organization and that organization must stand on a strictly up-to-date basis. The old saying "What's everyone's business is no one's business" is trite but it is true. The bigger the business, the greater and tighter the organization should be. You Rotarians as big business men realize this to a greater degree than many others.

If you should marshal all the boys of your city, twelve years and up, you will find that they make a pretty large aggrega-



Doing his daily good turn.



Scout helping the Red Cross.

tion. The average man doesn't think of them in terms other than "just boys." As a matter of fact, they represent a business proposition of magnitude, even greater than any of the large manufacturing institutions. The boys represent an investment that is even greater and if we go on farther, we can see that their worth as the future potential heads of our institutions, business, civic, and philanthropic, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

One of the greatest problems that municipalities have had to face in the past, has been the boy question. Up to a few years ago, the average adult looked upon boys as a sort of affliction to be tolerated and endured the same as whooping cough, measles and mumps. The father, having but little time outside of his office or shop, found he could not give that share of his time at home applying the "hickory stick" which so many thought was necessary in order to have a "good boy."

Therefore, scouting was received by open arms by a sorely afflicted community. It is true that most of the mischief boys get into is the result of lack of something to do and undammed energy. If that energy be dammed and

diverted to some purpose, mischief will have fled.

Boyhood is likened to the wind. You know that "Old Boreas" has just as good a time revolving the farmer's windmill which grinds his corn and pumps his water as he does tearing up the trees and doing other damage. The scout program is the boy's balance wheel or windmill if you please, for it gives him something to do that he likes to do and directs all of his surplus energies along channels that place a great value on his minority citizenship. Placing some responsibility on his shoulders makes him cooperate with the community's best interests.

Boy Problem in Every Town

In every city, town, and hamlet throughout the United States, we have this boy problem and if we, as business men, can get these boys "hooked up" to the Boy Scout program, we are surely doing our community a great service, not only for the immediate present but for the future.

In the first few years of scouting, we had from one up to several troops in nearly every community. In some places they have a council made up of local men who are interested in scouting and their boys, but because of lack of time and knowledge of the boy scout program, they give but little time and attention to their duties as council men.

The scoutmasters also, owing to the fact that they were a long way from headquarters, did not have a definite program and were conducting their troops along the "hit and miss" line of procedure; many of them worked along the lines of the least resistance and in many cases picked out some special branch of scouting activities which they were especially interested in. The result was the same as a ship at sea minus a pilot. They did not get anywhere.

It is not my purpose to criticize the great work that has been accomplished by these pioneer scout men, but I bring this unsatisfactory condition out, so that you may see the lack of business methods, which, of course preclude any great success.

One of our big eastern cities was the first to realize the necessity for placing her Boy Scouts on a strictly business basis. She wanted *all* her boys to be scouts, regardless of their creeds or

"previous conditions of servitude." She realized that if she could get all of her boys doing "Their Good Turn Daily" and "Being Prepared" it would mean untold possibilities for the immediate future. In order to do this, it was found necessary to get away from this "happy go lucky" condition, so she organized her business men. The business men went out and raised a budget which permitted her scout council to hire a Scout Executive, one who was familiar with scouting in its many phases, who would give his entire time to the organization of new troops; also, he was to enlist and train the new volunteer scoutmasters. This budget also made it possible to maintain strictly Scout Headquarters, and to provide and equip a summer and weekend camp.

Good Results Shown

This was done and what were the results and did they pay? Just briefly, let me relate one instance that will answer this question. In one district of this city there were *forty* boys (every one of them eligible to Scouting), that were sent thru the Juvenile Courts for various misdemeanors and at a cost of over \$400 per boy. The second year of organized scouting brought this total down to five boys. The third year, there was *one* lone boy. Isn't that proof enough to you that scouting is truly an asset to every city?

The experience and good results apparent from the first in this large city's efforts to "businessize" her scout industry was taken up by many other cities. Today, National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America have a Field Department under the leadership of Samuel A. Moffat, who has a corps of expert men (National Field Scout Commissioners) going into the various cities and communities and making a thorough survey of their scouting activities. Upon their recommendation, a budget is decided upon to cover the particular needs for the next three years and they direct and plan all the necessary details for an educational and financial campaign.

This campaign means a great deal to every city. It not only places it on the scouting map of the United States, but makes it a city of first class in scouting. This is no small advantage for it tells the

world that it is pre-eminently a "live wire" city. This is a great honor, and it all brings me back to the question asked by so many Rotarians, "How can Rotary Clubs help the Boy Scouts of America?"

Briefly, Mr. Rotarian and Scout (for we are all scouts, age cutting but very little figure in this game), let me answer this by giving you my experience with a live Rotary club in a Middle West city this year.

A majority of the men of this club realized that so far as scouting was concerned in their city, they were not getting 100 per cent efficiency by a considerable. They sent a committee to a nearby city which had intensified scouting. The committee reported back to the club with the result that they took the matter up with National headquarters and arrangements were made to send one of the National Field Scout Commissioners.

The Rotary club committee made all

the necessary arrangements for headquarters and helped in the selection of a new Scout Council. When this council was formed, a joint luncheon was given where the president of the Rotary club turned over to the president of the new council the great work that had been conceived and started. This new council was told that "this scouting proposition was city wide in scope. Therefore, while we are interested in this matter to the very limit, we feel that we want every citizen to have a hand in the work and to have full credit and share with us the great responsibility of making our future men better, our city better."

This showed the true spirit of Rotary, exemplifying to a very high degree the teachings of Rotary, always doing, always using the Golden Rule in all its phases; always starting the best things for their home city; always willing to stand back and let full credit come to the entire citizenship of their city. This is surely grand work.

THE KID HAS GONE TO THE COLORS

By William Herschell, Indianapolis

The Kid has gone to the Colors
And we don't know what to say;
The Kid we have loved and cuddled
Stepped out for the Flag today.
We thought him a child, a baby,
With never a care at all,
But his country called him man-size
And the Kid has heard the call.

He paused to watch the recruiting,
Where, fired by the fife and drum,
He bowed his head to Old Glory
And thought it whispered: "Come!"
The Kid, not being a slacker,
Stood forth with patriot-joy
To add his name to the roster—
And God, we're proud of the boy!

The Kid has gone to the Colors;
It seems but a little while
Since he drilled a schoolboy army
In a truly martial style.
But now he's a man, a soldier,
And we lend him listening ear,
For his heart is a heart all loyal,
Unscourged by the curse of fear.

His dad, when he told him, shuddered,
His mother—God bless her!—cried;
Yet, blest with a mother-nature,
She wept with a mother-pride.
But he whose old shoulders straightened
Was Granddad—for memory ran
To years when he, too, a youngster,
Was changed by the Flag to a man!

The above verses, written by Rotarian Herschell, first appeared in "The Indianapolis News," shortly after the entrance into the war of the United States. They have been reprinted many times in newspapers and magazines. Many critics see in Rotarian Herschell a poet who promises to be a worthy successor to James Whitcomb Riley.

A Man's Desire to Support Himself

By Perry Reynolds, Chicago

THE curse of civilization is its parasites and its paupers. Rich man, poor man—it is all the same—if a man is not self-supporting he is a drone; he is receiving but not rendering service. More than that he is generally an unhappy and restless element of society and oftentimes a dangerous one.

The self-supporting incomes of ten per cent of the families in the United States have recently been wiped out or seriously curtailed, not by the increase of cost of living but by the patriotic services of American men in the army and navy of the United States.

The volunteer comes home one day, his face all radiant with high resolve to die for his country. He doesn't realize that it is his wife and children whom he is sacrificing on the altar of patriotism, rather than himself. There is far more chance that they will starve than that he will be killed by the foe. He probably will not be wounded but his wife's health will be broken and the natural growth of his "kiddies" will be stunted.

There have been other wars and there have been pensions and the pension roll of the United States has been abused until it has become a national scandal. And pensions only come after retirement from service, while the man's family needs help during the time of his service.

Soldiers Insurance Bill

The Congress of the United States has enacted a bill which may prove to be the solution of the problem of doing justice to the soldier and his family. Uncle Sam does not intend to overlook giving his boys a square deal while they are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Men fight better when freed from anxiety about the welfare of their families.

As a matter of fact in drafting or accepting a wage earner for service, Uncle Sam has called to the colors not only him but his family. It is a family service and a family sacrifice. The family as well as the man should receive pay.

Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago is

chairman of the committee that drafted the family-allowance-compensation-and-insurance bill. One day last August he told some of us something about this bill, which later was enacted by both houses of Congress in substantially the form it was at that time, being approved by President Wilson October 6, 1917. It was at the City Club in Chicago. The judge said in part:

"The measure of justice which the government should give the soldiers who defend us may be summed up in this way: The government, not as an act of charity but as a matter of compensation, must assume the risk the soldiers must face when they go into battle. It recognizes that the private soldier with a pay of thirty or thirty-five dollars a month cannot support his family. But no less important, it keeps in mind the principle that a soldier's first duty is to his family and that in proportion to his ability he must share responsibility for its support.

"The bill which has been drawn up with these principles in mind proposes to do the following things:

"First, all enlisted men with dependent families will be required to make an allotment of part of their pay to support their families, and the government will supplement this by a special grant based upon the size of the family.

"Second, the government will pay compensation in the case of disablement or death, this amount also to be determined by the number of dependents.

Rehabilitation of Cripples

"Third, the bill provides for the rehabilitation and re-education of those who are seriously crippled in battle. Every effort will be made to enable the injured soldier to fill a useful place in life and to assume a fair share of his support.

"Fourth, the government will offer life insurance to its soldiers at a rate so reasonable that every private can afford to carry insurance up to \$10,000.

"That part of the bill which deals with family allowance makes it com-

pulsory for enlisted men with wives and children dependent upon them to make a monthly allotment of not less than \$15 nor more than half their pay for their families support. A wife may waive this allotment, but this waiver must be accompanied by evidence of her ability to support herself and children. The government's allowance to a soldier's family has for its maximum amount, \$50 per month. A wife is to receive \$15 a month, while a wife and three children will receive \$37.50.

"In order to make clear the working of this bill, take the case of a private soldier who has dependent upon him a wife and three children. He will be required to allot them half of his monthly pay which would be \$16.50 while he is serving abroad. To this the government will add \$37.50, making a total of \$54 a month.

"The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to deposit with the government an amount equal to the allotment in cases where men have no dependents. This is because it is thought unwise for American soldiers in France to have the full amount of their pay to spend. Too much money is not good for the morale of the troops, and besides their more liberal pay might arouse jealousy on the part of the European soldiers.

"The bill does not take into account what private agencies like the Red Cross and relief societies may give. Where the amount is inadequate to meet the expenses of a family, private organizations or the state or municipality will be expected to give supplementary aid. It is especially desired that the Red Cross and similar agencies provide the personal service and friendly aid which is even more valuable than gifts of money.

Death or Disability Compensation

"Another feature of the bill is the provision to pay compensation in case of death or disability. It is called compensation rather than pension, because the word 'pension' has some disagreeable connotations. The compensation is given along lines laid down in the Workmen's Compensation Act with the exception that the family and not the individual is made the unit of calculation. In a factory if a workman is injured, he is dealt with individually. In the army, the family is taken as the unit and de-

termines the amount to be paid. This is only just, because the compulsion to serve is exercised not only as against the man but as against his family as well.

"If a man dies of his wounds the government will pay his widow 25% of his pay but not less than \$30 a month. A widow and two children will receive 40% of his pay but not less than \$40 a month.

(Note: The bill, as enacted, provides for a flat payment of \$25 a month for a widow alone; \$35 for a widow and one child; \$47.50 for a widow and two children, with \$5 for each additional child up to two; \$20 for one child if there be no widow; \$30 for two children; \$40 for three children, with \$5 for each additional child up to two; for a widowed mother, \$20.)

"The maximum compensation for death is fixed at \$200 a month.

"In case of total disability the man will be paid by the government a minimum of 40% of his pay but not less than \$40 a month. This amount increases in proportion to the size of his family.

(Note: The bill, as enacted, provides for flat monthly compensation in case of total disability, as follows: \$30 a month if he has neither wife nor child living; \$45 if he has a wife and no child; \$55 if he has a wife and one child; \$65 if he has a wife and two children; \$75 if he has a wife and three or more children; \$40 if he has no wife but one child, with \$10 for each additional child up to two; \$10 in addition to the above amount if he has a widowed mother dependent upon him. If he is so helpless as to require the constant services of a nurse or attendant, he is to be paid additional monthly sums, not exceeding \$20 a month, as the director may deem reasonable. For the loss of both feet, or hands, or eyes, or for becoming totally blind or helpless and permanently bedridden, his rate of compensation shall be \$100 per month, without allowance for nurse.)

"Partial disability compensation shall be the percentage of total disability compensation equal to the degree of reduction in earning capacity.

Rehabilitation Provided For

"In addition to this compensation, the wounded man will be furnished by the government with such medical, surgical,

and hospital services and supplies, including artificial limbs and similar appliances, as may be deemed useful and reasonably necessary.

"But while compensation is necessary on any theory of justice, rehabilitation is something which is even more important. Giving the crippled man a new start in life is a fundamental obligation of the government. It is important that the men who are being paid for the service they have rendered their country should not become pauperized and lose their desire for self-support.

"The bill, therefore, provides that those who are potentially able must take a vocational course that will fit them, as far as possible, for a useful life. If they refuse to do this, their compensation will be temporarily forfeited. On the other hand, the crippled men who succeed in an economic way will not be deprived of their compensation because of their success. In other words, the compensation is given for the injury and that injury remains with him in life, even tho, thanks to re-education, it has not entirely destroyed his earning power in the world.

"While the plan is for all allowances to be payable in monthly instalments, provision is made for a part of the compensation for disability to be commuted for a lump sum. This is to be done only in exceptional cases where it seems that the best interests of the family are conserved by having a cash sum for investment purposes.

Life Insurance of Law Rate

"The final feature of the bill deals with war insurance for our fighting men. The allotments and compensation above mentioned represent what the government is going to do directly for the men and their families. If it stopped there, adequate justice would not be rendered because enlistment means for most men a rate of insurance that is prohibitive. If the government asks them to go into the most hazardous employment for the sake of their country, thereby enormously increasing the expense of carrying insurance, simple justice demands that the government insure them at a rate at least as low as that enjoyed by the men who stay at home.

"For this reason, the bill provides that the government shall offer life in-

surance to its soldiers and sailors practically at cost, in any amount from \$1,000 to \$10,000. It is estimated that the premium on this insurance will be less than \$8.00 per thousand. Such a low rate is possible since the government will not have to pay heavy overhead expenses — advertising, agents' commissions, medical fees, taxation, etc. In any event, the government is justified in charging this account to war expenses.

"This insurance will cover both death and total disability, that is, the insurance will mature not only on the death of the insured but from the time when he is totally disabled. The insurance will be yearly renewable term insurance and after the war may be converted into other forms of insurance such as 20-payment life or endowment policies.

"The insurance is to be payable in installments, is non-assignable and free from the claims of creditors. It is to be limited to the wife and children and other specified relatives and must be applied for within 120 days after the terms are promulgated or their enlistment into active service. For those who fall before they have had an opportunity to insure within the prescribed period of 120 days, insurance that will give monthly installments of \$25 for 20 years, or for the life of the disabled men, will be deemed to have been issued.

Significance of Law

"This is a brief outline of this war measure. Among its claims for consideration is the fact that it puts a barrier in the way of simply service compensation, which is one of the evils of our present pension system. Whatever we do for our soldiers we must not destroy a man's desire to support himself."

Rotarians will grasp the significance of that concluding sentence. The man who cannot support himself cannot serve. The man who loses his desire to support himself can serve neither best nor well. The man who is willing that somebody else shall support him hasn't any capability to develop in service.

After teaching the boy that he must be a kind-hearted, broad-minded, up-standing, self-supporting man, it would be a crime against the nation and the individual if anything were done to destroy the man's desire to support himself.



Messages from the Districts



District No. 18

R. J. Lydiall, Governor, Calgary, Alta.

The territorial limits of District No. 18 as re-arranged by the International Board now comprise Northwestern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, including the clubs of Fort William and Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary.

The Atlanta delegates from the respective clubs made detailed reports of that historic gathering and all the clubs are displaying splendid activity in various forms of community service.

International President Pidgeon visited all the clubs of the Prairie Provinces the latter part of August and his inspiring presentation of Rotary ideals and ethics has proven a big stimulus to local development along practical lines. The District Governor accompanied him and assisted in the installation of the new clubs in Saskatchewan—Saskatoon and Regina—which completed their permanent organization August 23rd and 24th respectively. The District Governor had visited both cities three weeks earlier and by means of Round Table discussions assisted the prospective members in coming to a knowledge of their responsibilities as well as privileges of Rotary. The personnel of both clubs is excellent and there is no question about their steady growth—numerically and Rotarily.

Preliminary organization work is also being carried on in the City of Lethbridge, Alberta, and I hope soon to report another link added to the Rotary chain.

The Edmonton club is already hard at work planning for the 18th District Conference to be held in that city on February 10th, 11th and 12th. In Melvin J. Hutchinson they have made a

splendid selection as Chairman of the General Committee.

We are glad to welcome the Fort William and Port Arthur Club to the ranks of District 18. A fine bunch of fellows!

District No. 19

Peter Thomason, Governor, Manchester, England

The two new Rotary clubs—Bristol and Cardiff—have now completed the process of organisation and may be regarded as living entities. Established within a few days of each other, these Rotary twins are developing rapidly and will soon be large and successful centres of Rotary.

The Rotary Club of Bristol held its first weekly luncheon in July with an attendance of over 30. The Rotary Club of Cardiff held its first meeting in September. The organisation of the club has been to some extent delayed by the unfortunate illness of the interim Secretary, H. A. Martin. The secretaryship of the club is now in the hands of W. F. Powell, who is very busy getting the machinery of the club in order to start with a full membership and a good programme. Great things may be expected from Cardiff, the first club in Wales.

The seed of Rotary was sown by Secretary Stephenson in two further centres in Wales during his visit to that district. An inquiry from Swansea resulted in a visit to that town, where it is hoped to start a club in a few months' time. Mr. Stephenson also visited Llanelly by special invitation and addressed a meeting of business men in that town. After discussion, the Mayor proposed that a committee be formed to make further inquiries as to the possibility of Rotary taking root in Llanelly.

Recent Additions to Rotary Family

Altho there have been brought into existence but three new clubs during the past month, considerable preliminary organization work has been undertaken which has not yet progressed to the point of the permanent organization of a club. Charlottetown

is the third Canadian club to be organized since the Atlanta Convention.

A materially increased activity in Rotary extension work is evident this year and Rotarians are asked to give careful thought to every city without a Rotary club that they

may know of and communicate to the president of their club or to International Headquarters such information as they believe the district governor ought to have concerning a town and its citizens and the one particular man who should be the leader in starting the club. This information will be passed along to the district governor for action by him.

All extension work is in the hands of the district governors. No Rotarian should make any effort to organize a club in any place without first consulting with International Headquarters or with his club president, who will in turn consult with the district governor or else put the Rotarian in touch with the governor of the district in which the proposed club is located.

Henderson, Ky. (in District No. 6)

On 6th September, 1917, a Rotary club was organized at Henderson, Ky. The organizing committee for this club was given considerable aid by the Rotarians from Owensboro and Evansville and these clubs, as well as the Louisville club, sent large delegations to assist Governor Finlay with the organization meeting of the new club. The officers are: President, Chas. T. W. Argue; secretary, Spalding Trafton.

Long Beach, Calif. (in District No. 13)

Rotarian Granville Savage of New York City, while spending the summer in Long Beach, interested a group of representative business men in Rotary and together with the members of the Rotary

Club of Los Angeles succeeded in organizing the Rotary Club of Long Beach on 3d August, 1917. The officers are: President pro tem, J. J. Mottell, 3rd and Locust; secretary pro tem, F. A. Steele, 247 Pine Ave.

**Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
(in District No. 16)**

Several weeks prior to the Atlanta Convention upon the recommendation of Governor Burchell, W. H. Tidmarsh was appointed chairman of the organizing committee for Charlottetown. On 6th September, 1917, Governor MacRae and Past Governor Burchell were guests at a dinner given at Charlottetown at which time the temporary organization of the Rotary Club of Charlottetown was accomplished. The club was permanently organized the following Thursday, 13th September, 1917. The officers are: President, W. H. Tidmarsh, P. O. Box 394; secretary, Walter Grant, 57 Queen Street.

CLUBS NOW AFFILIATED.

The following clubs, whose organization has been reported previously, have recently been elected as member clubs of the Association:

Bristol, Va. (in District No. 4).

Junction City, Kan. (in District No. 11).

Regina, Saskatoon (in District No. 18).

***B**LESSED are men when their craving for human kindness, for inward courage, for justice, peace and truth, has drawn them together into one place.*

Having eaten of the bread of Fellowship and drunk of the wine of Gladness, and going out again into the world, they shall take with them abundance wherewith to feed the multitude and quench the thirst of thousands.

—CHARLIE BREENE, Dayton, Ohio



Overheard by A. Little Bird

District Governor Harold N. Rust of Wilkes-Barre is doing double work these days. His business partner, George E. Shepherd, associate member in the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club, has been commissioned a captain in the Engineer's reserve corps and has reported to Washington. Harold says: "Altho 45 years of age, he comes of Revolutionary War stock and simply had to enlist. He is a graduate of the Electrical Engineering department of Lehigh University."

Rotarian Martin Miller of New York City has gone to France as a member of the American Ambulance Field Corps.

District Governor Dawson of Muskogee recently was called to Washington to confer with the Fosdick Commission regarding the notable training camp work already done by the Rotarians of his district. He was persuaded to become an active representative of the Commission with headquarters in Kansas City.

Dr. Thomas M. Owen, member of the Montgomery Rotary Club, has been appointed Division Director of the Library War Council, American Library Association, for the division consisting of the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi. The Association is now engaged in conducting a campaign to raise a million dollars for library facilities to the thirty-two camps, cantonments and other large groups of soldiers in training for the European war.

John Hammer, ex-secretary of the Tulsa Rotary Club, has been promoted by the Remington Typewriter Company to the position of district manager at Louisville, Ky. The Rotary club presented him with a gold watch as a token of his popularity.

Dr. John Ready, of Rochester, the city's oldest Rotarian, has been made chairman of a Plan and Purpose Committee, to devise Rotary club activities for the coming year.

President Campbell of Rochester handled the publicity work for the recent Red Cross campaign, when Rochester subscribed \$1,520,000, or more than double its allotted quota.

As an appreciation of the services of former Secretary Rogers, the members of the Meridian Rotary Club presented him with a beautiful Rotary fob.

Asheville Rotary is sending one of its best men to the front, Captain Curtis Bynum. He will be greatly missed but will render good service for his country.

Jack Owens, president of the Muskogee Rotary Club, was chairman of the Red Cross campaign, in which Rotarians took a prominent part as captains of teams or solicitors.

Past President Dr. W. B. Newton of Muskogee has been appointed lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and leaves for Fort Bowie, Texas, in the near future to assume his duties.

Rotarian Asa O. Chandler of Atlanta is a member of the national Library War Council. President Robert L. Foreman of the Atlanta Rotary Club is state director for Georgia.

Rotarian Bert G. Chollett, orthopedic specialist of the Toledo Rotary Club, who has been largely in charge of the crippled children work of the Toledo Rotarians, has gone to England to train American surgeons in the task of handling crippled cases and prepare them to care for wounded American soldiers.

John J. Thornton, Past President of the Memphis Rotary Club, has moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where he is to take charge of Bradstreet's office in that city and his departure is being very keenly felt by the Memphis Rotarians.

Rotarian L. C. Anderson of Kansas City, Mo., has been made the official photographer for Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the division at Camp Funston.

Homer Sumption of San Diego, former governor of Rotary District No. 13, and secretary of the San Diego club, is recovering from an illness which kept him confined to his home for some time.

Many other Rotarians are sympathizing with the Rotarians of Wausau over the death



Rotary Hosts at Kansas City, (Mo.) Next June

Newly elected president and vice-presidents of Kansas City Rotary Club

These men, from left to right, are John Prince, first vice-president, Raymond M. Havens, president, and Schuyler Colfax Blackburn, second vice-president, of the Rotary club that will entertain the next International Rotary Convention at Kansas City, Mo. They are getting ready for you.

Raymond M. Havens wasn't born in Kansas City, but he feels like a native. Fort Scott, Kansas, claims the honor of being his birthplace, on the first of July, 1884, but four days later he moved to Kansas City and has lived there ever since. Havens is president of the Midland Poultry Food Company, manufacturers of poultry foods, which he modestly states are sold from Washington to Florida and from Massachusetts to California.

John Prince is not a Jersey peach, he's a Jersey Prince, having been born in that state, at Vineland, in 1877. He has been honoring Kansas City with his presence for some ten years, being busy in engineering and contracting work. He is a graduate in mechanical

engineering of Cornell University. For the last five years John has been producing crushed rock for various industrial and commercial purposes, his firm's name being Prince-Johnson Limestone Co.

Schuyler Colfax Blackburn—the Kansas City Rotarians don't take time to call him all that—says he was born in the jungles of Harrison County, Iowa, at the time that Schuyler Colfax was vice-president of the United States. (Look up your history to find out when that was.) He wandered about over Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska before landing in Kansas City in 1905, but he expects to live there forever, he says. He has had a varied experience in the grocery business and express service. He is vice-president and general manager of the A. B. C. Fireproof Warehouse Company, with 123 warehouses. He was one of the men who organized it on "a shoestring" and now the company's annual business amounts to \$150,000. He's a real Kansas City hustler.

of Neal Brown, lawyer, author and prominent Democratic politician of Wisconsin. Neal Brown was probably as well known among newspaper men in the middle west as any other man.

* * *

Frank P. Glass of Birmingham Rotary Club is receiving congratulations from many friends over the moving of his daily newspaper, *The Birmingham News*, into a handsome

new home recently built. Glass was the first governor of Rotary District No. 5.

* * *

R. T. Arnold, secretary of the Jacksonville Rotary Club, has recently become a magazine publisher. He is getting out an interesting little magazine called "Good Roads in Florida" which he expects to prove a success.

* * *

Rotarian S. W. McGill of Nashville is the

campaign director for Tennessee of the National Pledge Campaign, put on by the United States Food Administration for the purpose of enrolling every American family in food conservation work.

* * *

Dr. Arthur B. Anchor of the St. Paul Rotary Club and the secretary of the Hospital Vocational Section in Rotary has been elected president of the American Hospital Association. Rotarian Pliny O. Clark of Wheeling, W. Va., chairman of the Hospital section, says that Dr. Anchor at first refused the nomination but later reconsidered and accepted because he believed it to be his duty as a Rotarian to give service.

* * *

Chasing the Editor Up a Tree

There is a man in Rotary who has done much to make Rotary what it is. He had much to do with the preparation and adoption of the Rotary Code of Ethics which has been recognized, outside of Rotary as well as in, as a great contribution to the uplift of business. The man is Jacob R. Perkins, formerly of Sioux City, now Warden of the State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Iowa. He has written a little book—a little love story, a little war story, a little business story, a little Rotary story. Notwithstanding the foregoing enumeration of its contents, it is called *A Thin Volume* and it is a thin and dainty little volume, the kind we like to hold in our hands and examine.

A number of the International officers have been privileged to read the story in manuscript or proof sheet form. We all think it is great. Leslie Pidgeon has written a foreword for it. It is a story which should be read by everybody that can read.

I wanted to say this, but before I could get it out, the energetic publisher of the book put me up a tree by sending in an advertisement of it and asking for "the usual reading notice" in addition. THE ROTARIAN doesn't print reading notices. It does not give one advertiser any better or greater service than another. But now the question has got reverse English on it. Just because this advertisement has come in, must I kill the tribute that I wanted to pay to this story? Or must we refuse the advertisement?

And so the Editor is up a tree and while he hopes to get down soon, it is probable that long before he does get down, you will have read the story.

* * *

Rotarian Designs Effective Service Flag

Rotarian R. L. Queisser of Cleveland, former president of the Cleveland club, Captain in the Fifth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, has designed a Service Flag for use by families which have members in the army, navy, marine corps, or other military service. The flag is catching the popular fancy. It has been officially adopted by the State of Ohio, by the city of Cleveland and other cities, and by many individuals. Bills are pending in Congress to have it made the authorized official Service Flag of the government. Perhaps you have seen it, displayed

from some home or office, but didn't know exactly what it meant. It is 2 by 3 feet in size. There is a center field of white surrounded by a six-inch red border. On the white field are placed as many blue stars as there are members of that particular family performing active service for their country.

* * *

The San Antonio Rotary Club publishes the following Honor Roll of members on active military service:

General John J. Pershing in France.
Major Ed. A. Kingsley, awaiting orders.
Capt. Robt. O. Whiteaker, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Capt. Fidele G. Chamberlain.
Capt. Albert Steves, Jr., Arsenal.
Capt. Sam Bucklew, Camp Funston.
Capt. Walton D. Hood, Camp Funston.
1st Lieut. Phillip L. Jackson, somewhere in France.
1st Lieut. Julius C. Tips, Jr., Kelly Field.
2nd Lieut. Walter Steves, awaiting orders.
Leon S. Goodman, Camp Funston.
Rudolph M. Harrison, Camp Funston.
Harold Kayton, Camp Travis.

* * *

The Kansas City, Mo., club numbers the following among its members who are serving the United States in the new National Army: K. D. Klemm, Colonel, 2nd Missouri Field Artillery; F. J. Ronayne, Sergeant, 1st Battalion Kansas Engineers; Chas. W. Bartlett, Captain Quartermaster, Officers' Reserve Corps; Clark R. Mandigo, Captain and Regimental Staff Officer, 314th Regiment of Engineers, Camp Funston, Kas.; Dr. Archie Johnson, Captain; Dr. M. A. Hanna, Captain; F. A. O'Berhe, Aviation Corps.

* * *

Members of the Pittsburgh Rotary Club who are on active military service are: Geo. B. Barrett, stationed at Chattanooga; Jim O. Corbett, 1st Lieut., 15th Regiment Company B, U. S. Engineers, in France; Dr. T. W. Grayson, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Albert J. Logan, Brigadier-General, 56th Brigade Infantry, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Chas. R. Reid, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; E. M. Sheppard, Lieut., 315 Infantry, Camp Mead, Baltimore, Md.

* * *

Muskogee (Okla.) Rotarians in military service are: Maurice R. Bebb, Lieut., Ammunition Train Division 87, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Alvin C. Hadley, Company 7B, Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.; Wm. C. Braley, Captain, Coast Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Wm. B. Newton, Base Hospital, Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas.

* * *

Rotarian Fred C. Haller, President of the Haller Baking Company of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Bakers' Section in Rotary, got his fellow Rotarian bakers together for a meeting during the recent bakers' convention in Chicago. He reports that there were about 65 present at the luncheon meeting, representing 15 per cent of all the delegates attending and 50 per cent of the total bakery

output represented at the convention. Out of the twelve master bakers appointed members of the War Emergency Council to work with Food Commissioner Hoover, eight are Rotarians.

* * *

Rotarian Henry P. Hynson of Baltimore, druggist, is chairman of a special committee of the Druggists' section in Rotary appointed to promote organization of a pharmaceutical corps in the United States Army.

* * *

Geo. W. Duffus, past president of the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, has become an involuntary past Rotarian thru change in business. In presenting his resignation to the club, Duffus wrote: "Having changed my business I am, by the by-laws, no longer eligible to membership in the club. The realization of this is one of the saddest experiences of my life. No one can fully understand what this means except those who have been unfortunate enough to have to give up what has been for years almost a part of themselves."

* * *

Dewey R. Powell, Governor of the Thirtieth District, has gone to Honolulu, on an inspection trip. Dewey had just returned from a visit to Reno and other northern cities in his district, and his friends were mighty surprised to learn that he was to leave so soon for "Waikiki Beach."

* * *

Hugh P. Baker of the Rotary Club of Syracuse, former chairman of the International Committee on Philosophy and Education, is a member of the second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. A letter just received from him says:

"The decision to enter the camp was made rather hurriedly but it is not being regretted at all. It's a great experience, a great adventure, and in the years to come, how few or how many there may be for me, I shall always be glad that I entered the service of the country thru this camp.

"All thru the month, and more, of physical recuperation in northern Wisconsin in the early summer I was mulling over in my mind the idea of service to the country for a man of my age and experience. I was convinced that I would not be satisfied in the future unless I did my bit in this time of crisis and world struggle. Thru friends in the East I tried to give my services to various organizations doing emergency war work, but my efforts were all at too long range.

"Then after learning of the army of men who were besieging officials in Washington for places in the civilian side of war work, I turned in disgust and decided to try for service in the army.

"The first month of the camp has past and I'm standing a little straighter and tightening my belt each week, and I'm enjoying every day of it. As strenuous as it all is, it is mighty satisfying to know that at 40 I am physically fit for actual service in the army and that I can compete with men of 25 and 30. It's a radical change, for a man of my age, almost a complete turn about.

"I am missing our Rotary affairs at Syra-

cuse, the Friday luncheons which mean so much as I look back at them from the steady grind here. I am sure that Rotary as a whole will be stronger as a result of the war, because our men, our people, must practice so many of the things for which Rotary has stood from the start."

Hugh's address is Call Box 3, R. O. T. C., Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

* * *

Stockton Rotarians have been honored by other organizations. John M. Sperry is president of the California State Agricultural Society, ex-officio member of the Board of Regents of the University of California, and member of the Advisory Board of the State Food Control Commission. Former President Charles B. Pearson is president of the Stockton Retail Grocers Association. Arthur O. Kuehmsted is president of the Stockton Advertising Club. Fred W. Moore is president of the Chamber of Commerce. Joseph Geiger is president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. John P. Irish, Jr., is president of the San Joaquin Valley Counties Association.

* * *

Rotarian Edwin G. Fitzgerald of Great Falls, Mont., who was appointed by President Pidgeon as chairman of the Y. M. C. A. Vocational Section has been unable to accept because of his work for the Y. M. C. A. in the Navy Camp at Bremerton, Washington. Rotarian Fitzgerald hopes that he will be able to get to the Kansas City convention next June.

* * *

Rotarian Herbert Temple of St. Paul has been chosen by the Council of National Defense as one of the twelve men to develop and supervise the auditing incident to the construction of the army cantonment. Rotarian Temple has been appointed chairman of the Accountants Vocational Section in Rotary.

* * *

Rotarian Benjamin A. Franklin, Springfield, Mass., has been commissioned major in the Ordnance Department in Washington to assist the government in getting out ammunition.

* * *

Rotarian Samuel P. Johnston of San Francisco, president of the Johnston-Ayres Company, has been elected president of the San Francisco Advertising Club.

* * *

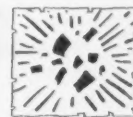
George W. Williams, secretary of the Rotary Club of Waterloo, has resigned to go to Russia to engage in Y. M. C. A. work. He sailed for Russia the last of September. His successor as secretary of the Waterloo club is A. E. Haswell who is secretary of the Fred L. Kimball Co., publishers of farm journals.

* * *

Rotarian Albert E. Carter, past president of the Oakland club, is in charge of the war recreation work at Camp Lewis (American Lake, Washington) near Seattle. The Seattle Rotary Club has been placed at the disposal of Rotarian Carter.



WAR WORK SERVICES OF ROTARY CLUBS



LOOKING AFTER THE SOLDIERS AT SAN DIEGO

By Guy T. Keene

SAN Diego, California, is not only a cantonment city, where preparations are being made to train at least 30,000 soldiers, but several thousand marines, and perhaps the largest aviation school in the country also are located there.

The general in charge of the cantonment proposes to let out about 12,000 men Wednesday afternoons and Saturday and Sunday of each week, and perhaps 90 per cent of that small army will come to San Diego, a city of 90,000 people, for recreation and entertainment.

That the people of San Diego are alive to their responsibilities is evidenced by the many ways they are finding to provide wholesome diversion for the soldier and sailor boys.

In practically every activity Rotarians are taking very prominent parts, usually at the heads of committees or civic organizations.

Those who attended the San Diego Exposition can appreciate what the marines are enjoying, as the exposition buildings have been remodeled into barracks, the open spaces are used for drill grounds, the plaza for dancing and moving-pictures, and the wonderful outdoor pipe organ for concerts and community singing.

In the night school, conducted in the high school buildings, 1,600 soldiers and citizens are enrolled.

The city stadium seating 30,000 people is used for fieldmeets, etc.

The community house at LaJolla-by-the-Sea, a part of San Diego City, stages nightly dances ideally conducted, also furnishing free shower baths, billiards and pool, tennis, volleyball, basketball, etc., and once a week a big out-door dance is held on the tennis courts.

The rowing club of 600 members holds rowing and swimming contests, the yacht club has sailing races, and

Coronado tent city furnishes well conducted diversions.

Every night in the week some church keeps open house to which all men in uniform are welcome. The Y. M. C. A. work is very well organized, and the Y. W. C. A., thru the generosity of one of San Diego's women citizens, is to erect a \$15,000 Hostess House at the camp.

Numerous committees are at work arranging programs to be given for the soldiers both in the city and at the camp, and several have already been held.

The city officials are cooperating with the federal officers to curb the social evils, and it is possible that the city will be voted "dry" at a special election.

As its specific work the San Diego Rotary Club has opened a "Service Club" for the men in uniform. A hotel man has spent \$10,000 in fitting up his basement, and has given the use of the rooms free of rent; the Rotarians furnished it thruout and it was formally opened with a Rotary luncheon when President A. D. LaMotte turned the keys over to Major General Strong. The rooms are as fine in appointments and furnishings as any commercial club in the city, and have all the conveniences, including billiard and pool tables.

Several San Diego Rotarians are officers in the various branches of the service.

Albany, N. Y.: Albany Rotarians had the good fortune recently to have as a guest the famous Irish Nationalist member of the British parliament, T. P. (Tay Pay) O'Connor. He said that America had gone to war not only to insure the freedom of America and her allies but to give freedom to the war-ridden people of Germany, and that America's entrance had decided the issue positively, and the struggle would disprove any belief that America is a nation of dollars only.

* * *

Albuquerque, N. M.: The Rotary club cooperated with the Chamber of Commerce

in putting on a big patriotic demonstration lasting for four days in which the entire war organization of the state of New Mexico participated.

* * *

Atlanta, Ga.: The first 5 per cent. of the city's and county's quota for the new National Army were guests of the Rotary club at a luncheon at the Piedmont Hotel. Speeches were made by Dr. Thomas M. Owen of Montgomery, Major General Eben Swift, commander at Camp Gordon, Mayor Asa G. Candler and others. An intimate connection between the young guests and their hosts was established at once, when, according to the Rotary ceremony, each of the draftsmen was formally introduced to the party by his sponsor. A yell that shook the windows of the dining room and floated down the nine stories to Peachtree street arose at each introduction. It was remarked that in token of the modern tone of the new army, more of the young men were introduced as workers in the automobile business than in any other single calling. The luncheon was not to be the last of the ceremonies to speed Atlanta's first-draft men along the oath of glory. They were given a military concert and reception, and afterward escorted with formal pageantry to Camp Gordon.

* * *

Bangor, Me.: The following resolutions were adopted by the Rotary Club, September 25: "Whereas, the members of Rotary are employers of men, many of whom have already or will soon enter the service of their country, and whereas, a man is a better soldier if he

knows that on his return from service, his old job or its equivalent will be open to him; Therefore Be it Resolved, That the members of the Bangor Rotary Club pledge themselves to give to their employes on their return from war service either their old job or one equally as good, if within their power, and Be it Further Resolved, That this Rotary Club as an organization and its members as individuals use every available opportunity to urge other employers of men to make a similar pledge."

* * *

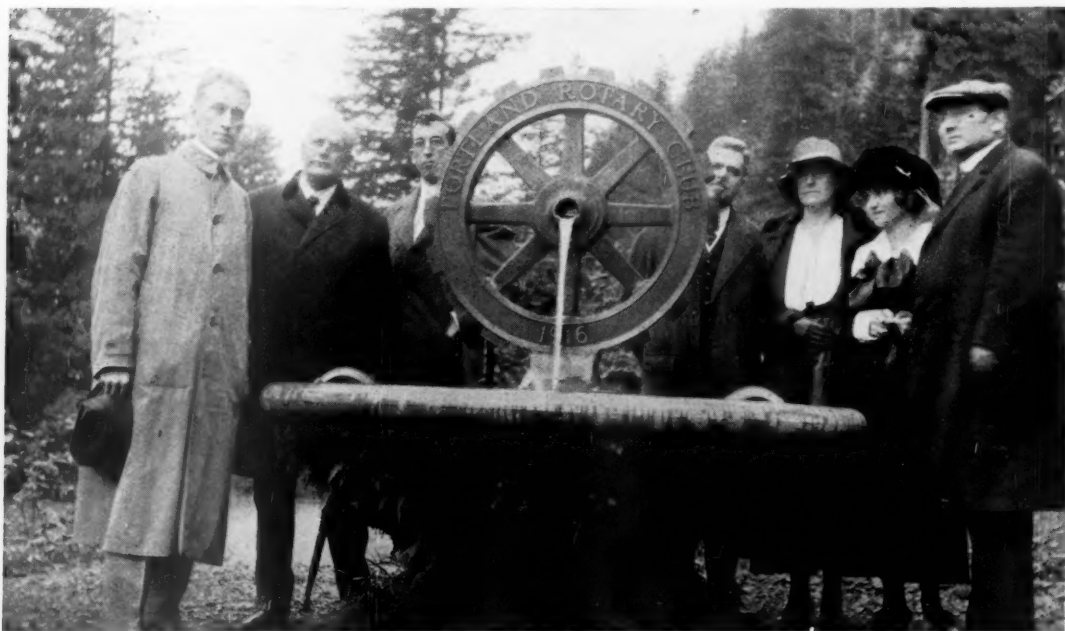
Butte, Mont.: Upon the invitation of the Rotary Club, James W. Gerard, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, came to Butte and address a big and enthusiastic meeting on the causes of the war and the reasons why the United States must fight to a complete victory.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio.: The Cleveland Rotary Club has been particularly active during the past few months in developing the spirit of war service. An effective part in the raising of the Red Cross Fund was taken by the Club as a whole, divided into several teams. A handsome silk Red Cross Flag was donated each day by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to the teams having the largest total for the day and one of these flags was given to the Cleveland Rotary Club.

In the work of the American Protective League, which acts with the Secret Service Bureau, many members of the Cleveland Rotary Club have been especially helpful.

Recently at one of (Continued on page 476)



International Vice-President H. J. Brunnier (left) at Rotary Fountain on Columbia Highway, near Portland, Ore., in September. The others, from left to right, are: Samuel C. Lancaster, engineer and builder of the highway; Estes Snedecor, chairman of the International Committee on Constitution; Vice-President C. B. Waters of the Portland club; Mrs. Chas. E. Cochran; Mrs. Brunnier; and President Chas. E. Cochran of the Portland club.

DEMOCRACY AND WORLD POLITICS

(Continued from page 414) out the danger of having it blown up. It is true that Germany said she would leave a little crack thru which American ships might go once a week if they sent notice beforehand and became subject to German regulations. We have seen our ships sunk and our citizens drowned. We have seen promises broken and our nation threatened with war stirred up by German officials and official letters.

It is this flouting of our sovereignty as a nation which has brought war upon us. For over two years we turned one cheek and then another cheek, writing a note each time, until after these last assaults we came to realize that war had indeed been waged against us despite our over sensitive neutrality. We did not enter into the war. War was thrust upon us in bloody and arrogant denial of our right as a nation of citizens to govern our own affairs.

And yet there are some people who are still arguing whether we ought to go to war. Few persons have belonged to more peace societies than have I, and I do not take back a word I ever said as to the unchristian character of war. But there is something that is worse than war—the destruction of those institutions and that nationality which embody our conception of a state that is composed of free, self-governing citizens.

Duty to Fight

When a man questions whether we ought to protect democracy by war, I reply that whoever cannot see a duty to repel this assault upon our national life, our conception of a nation with sovereignty expressing and based upon a universal citizenship, is either a myopic idealist, a fanatic, or a pro-German.

But it is not merely our sovereignty at home that is assailed. We are threatened with the destruction of the very basis of our international relations. Such relations are the finest test of morality. International law is a product of long experiments of nations to live together righteously without the sanction of force. It is the finest expression yet known of the ethical sense of human nature.

From the days of Grotius there has

been a steady movement of the codification of international law. We have seen the growth of treaties. We have come to feel, at least, three years ago we had come to feel that there actually was a body of international law. We had The Hague tribunal where nations could get together and agree at least as to how they should act in times of war. We believed we should see the day in which the relations of nations were expressed in moral terms, when the nations would recognize that their relations with each other must be governed by law.

Whence came this splendid idealism? From a long pedigree, of course. But within recent years a new conception of international law has appeared. International law has come to include the duties as well as the rights of states. And the conception in no small way has come from American democracy.

Compare the conceptions of our democracy and the relation of nations, and you can see the growing emphasis upon the rights of other nations, particularly of weaker nations.

Recognizing Rights of Others

We have by no means been sinless. The United States has been guilty of things undoubtedly which we would do well to repent. I cannot easily justify the war with Mexico, altho I met a man in Texas the other day, just as intelligent as I, who took exactly the opposite view. But let us not fear that. After we conquered Mexico we paid her \$15,000,000 for the land we took. We annexed but we also indemnified. The Prussian has annexed and his victims have indemnified. The basis of this difference in policy lies in the different international attitudes of Prussianism and democracy.

We have undertaken to recognize the rights of other peoples. You see the difference of policy sharply drawn in Russia. Her history is a mass of secret treaties looking toward the absorption of neighboring peoples. But when the czar went, the people of Russia declared, "We will have no indemnities and no annexations; we call upon our allies to tell us what they want from the war."

Democracies nowadays are not in the

business of looting their neighbors. Yet democracy itself has had to be educated in this nobler internationalism. Take our attitude toward Cuba. The first fifty years of our national history saw many statesmen determined to take Cuba. Twice presidents of the United States said that we ought to take Cuba. But Congress refused. Therein democracy rather than "manifest destiny" spoke. We sometimes grow impatient with Congress, you know; we say that our representatives take too much time in passing laws. But it is the cost of being democratic, and, on the whole, it is a blessing.

Talk is the salvation of democracy. We sometimes get a surfeit of salvation, it is true, but the laws that are passed after long discussion generally better represent public opinion. Contrast the Ostend manifesto concerning Cuba with our present attitude. Twice we had Cuba in our hands, and twice we gave her back to herself. That is the way democracies should and do act. And it is a splendid piece of poetic justice that when the militaristic power that denies that the state should consist of its citizenship and denies that there is an international law to be respected, brought war upon us the first nation to step forward to be our helper was brave little Cuba.

A democracy again understood international law to mean duties as well as rights.

Similarly with the Philippines. When we got the Philippines or the Philippines got us, twenty years ago, what did we do? We paid an indemnity of \$20,000,000 to Spain, and then we undertook to educate the Philippines into a capacity for self-government. If you have any doubt about our sincerity in this undertaking, you have only to consult any American in business in Manila at the present time.

Obligations of Democracy

That is a part of our treatment of weaker nations. Our democracy feels an obligation to the Philippines to Cuba, to Haiti, to San Domingo. We refuse to loot them or to bind them into a world-state over which we rule.

And then there is Mexico. I do not know what your feeling towards Mexico and its affairs may be. But I know this:

Our refusal to intervene in Mexico was only a continuation of our policy that a democracy shall not be made the cat-paw of any commercial interests. President Wilson has done something vastly bigger than to keep America out of war with Mexico. He has been showing the South American continent that the United States, in applying its democracy to international affairs, is not what they have been told it is, a big bully seeking to aggrandize itself at the expense of other nations. South America is at the present time practically as a unit with us in the war—a situation that would never have been possible if once we had shown our attitude toward other nations capable of self-government to be that of intervention in their internal affairs.

Our action illustrates and furthers the new international law that democracy is evolving. We champion the Monroe doctrine in self-defense it is true, but we have never made it an excuse for exploiting the nations to the south of us. In our maintenance of the political integrity of the nations on the American continent we have evolved a new law of nations—a law of helpfulness as well as of self-defense. And the democracy of Great Britain has been our fellow worker. To English statesmen belongs no small share of the credit for this progressive conception of international relations.

Growing Morality of Nations

The Monroe doctrine would have been difficult if not impossible to maintain without British co-operation. Not only have we been able to leave the common frontier across the continent unguarded by fort or battleship, but in the affairs of South America, Great Britain and the United States have worked in political harmony. Democracies respect because they rest upon international law.

One chief expression of this growing morality among nations is arbitration. Germany refused to recognize arbitration in the second Hague conference, and of all the 255 arbitration treaties, drawn before 1915, not including the "bide-awie" treaties of Bryan, the central powers had made but seven, of which Germany had made but one—with Great Britain—which expired July 12, 1914. Indeed the one time in which Kaiser Wilhelm II got recognition as favoring arbitra-



Save That Overtime

on your books because your bookkeeper is ten cents out in his trial balance.

Put in a better day's work by using a

REMINGTON Accounting Machine

(Wahl Mechanism)

in your Bookkeeping Department.

You will then be able to keep a perpetual balance on your ledger. You will save all the overtime you now spend for rechecking. Your bills and statements will go out promptly and you will know that they are right.

Send to us for printed matter which will tell you all about this latest Remington development—our new Accounting Machine.

Remington Typewriter Company.
(Incorporated)

New York and Everywhere

Over 50 Remington Managers are
Rotarians



You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

tion was when President Roosevelt gave him the choice between such reputation and fighting Dewey's fleet.

The United States has not gone as far in relying upon arbitration as some of us would like, but its sympathies and influence have been consistently more pronounced in this regard. For we have seen the inevitable choice in international affairs lies between coercion, militarism and arbitration. And France and Great Britain, seeing the alternative, have chosen arbitration.

There has hardly been a year since the German admiral saw the British admiral draw up his ships by Dewey's in Manila bay, that Germany has not attempted to invalidate our foreign policy and to embroil us with South America or Japan. Shall we ever forget the Zimmerman note?

Or take the other element of our policy in dealing with weaker nations, the indemnity. Indemnities have come to us several times because we have been compelled to co-operate with the European nations. About fifty years ago we joined in a war against Japan. It was just when Japan was beginning its marvelous new epoch, and the Japanese government had given offense to certain European nations. The United States as a power in the Orient was involved and felt obliged to co-operate. So our representative in Japan hired a gunboat of the Dutch, and went to war, and when the war was over there came the inevitable demand for indemnity, because, my friends, European nations, and Prussia in particular, waged war for what is in it.

The Prussian philosophy of national expansion is one of annexation and indemnities. And so they laid an indemnity upon Japan. Our share of the loot was \$800,000. It was paid and put into the treasury of the United States. But somehow that money did not digest and in 1883 the United States paid back the entire sum with interest.

Germany and the U. S. in China.

In 1898 there was the Boxer trouble in China. It was the attempt of an exploited people to push foreign influence out of China. The Chinese had seen China in process of dismemberment at the hands of Russia, England and Germany and France, and they thought all

foreigners were alike. They besieged our ambassadors in Peking.

You remember the story of the war that followed, but do you remember the story of the atrocities committed by the German soldiery, not of their own will, but because of direct orders from the kaiser that they should cower the people in China. Do you remember what the German soldiers wrought upon helpless women? It would be too horrible to speak of, if it were merely the brutality of individuals. But it was the expressed policy of the imperial German government to terrorize China. There were two bodies of soldiers who were not charged with these things—the Japanese and the Americans.

And when the uprising was over the inevitable indemnity was laid upon China—450,000,000 taels—or about half a billion dollars. Our share was something like \$20,000,000.

American Treatment of China

But again democracy could not endure that sort of international highway robbery, and after we had taken out from the total sum less than one million dollars, as I recall, for the purpose of replacing the property which had been destroyed, we told China to keep the rest and use the income to send Chinese youths to the United States for education. And then we insisted that all nations should respect the integrity of China and maintain the "open door" for the commerce of all nations. And the world today stands pledged to this protection of a nation in the making.

Who can fail to be proud of a country that thus treats weaker nations? Such pride swept over in Japan as I tried to interpret our international policy to thousands who believed that we were ambitious for imperialism.

True, we do not claim, as a nation, to be without sin. But, our international policy increasingly regards the relations of nations as a moral matter, recognizes the right of weak nations as well as of strong nations, and believes that a weak nation, as President Wilson has said, should enjoy self-government.

The conception of international law has also increasingly marked the later history of Great Britain. There is a tendency in certain quarters to depreciate Great Britain. It is a part of a program

Over 11,900 retail merchants failed last year



Bankers and wholesalers are interested in these figures. They lose when the merchant fails.

Up-to-date National Cash Registers stop lax methods in retail stores—save time, work and money.

And they enable a merchant without delay to give a complete, reliable statement of his business.

Every banker and wholesaler should investigate the N. C. R. System. He will then recommend it to the merchant.

Our registers are sold on small monthly payments. 5 per cent off for cash.

Write today for literature.

Address Department 162.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

of German propagandists, organized in committees. It takes various forms. Mayor Thompson of Chicago, for instance. He says he wants a real American patriotism. Others assert that they are pro-American and not pro-English. You meet it in the talk on the street, in which we are told that England is a hypocrite, and has got us into this war simply for the purpose of furthering her commercial interests.

We are suspecting that much of this propaganda has German money back of it; but whether it has or not, we ought to tell every man who attacks the Allies, and especially Great Britain just now, that either unconsciously or intentionally he is engaged in German propaganda. He may not know it, but whether he does or he does not, he should keep still. And if he will not keep still tell him that you will take steps to see that he does keep still.

Meetings for the alleged discussion of peace and war are being manipulated by people who speak English with a German accent. And well intended idealists who think that whether we should be at peace is still an open question are being used by this type of German propagandist. It is a program we must meet with a sturdy loyalty to America which amounts to this: We are in the midst of war, and whoever undertakes to confuse one's mind to weaken our sympathies with our allies, or cause suspicion of Great Britain, is an enemy of the United States of America.

Capacity to Breed Democracies

Great Britain is a leader in this movement to recognize the rights of nations. There is something wonderful in the capacity of England to breed democracies that are loyal to herself. No other nation in the world has done it. Alexander did not do it; Rome could not do it, and Napoleon could not. England has. Look at Canada, a nation almost as independent of England as the United States, yet from her eight million people she gathers five hundred thousand volunteers and throws them in the fight for democracy on plains of France.

And what is true of Canada is true of Australia and New Zealand, and even of the republic of South Africa, the democracy made of the people first conquered in war and then allowed to have

the very generals who had fought England as its administrative officers. And this South African republic, when Great Britain entered this war, gathered an army and today is fighting for the nation it had fought. There is nothing like it in history, except in the history of democracies, particularly the democracy of the United States, when men who fought each other in a terrible civil war now sit side by side in the halls of Congress and build statues to each other's leaders.

Look at Prussia

Pitted against this conception of an internationalized world governed by justice stands Germany. Prussia has avowedly built itself up by militaristic robbery. It made itself a European power by the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein, in order that it might wage war with Austria for the control of Germany. In six weeks Prussia defeated Austria and established control over Saxony, and Bavaria, and Wittenburg and other German states. It robbed France of Alsace and Lorraine, and what it hoped would be a crushing indemnity in war deliberately produced by Bismarck, who did not hesitate to mutilate a dispatch to make war unavoidable.

Master of a new German empire, Prussia with its connivance moved east. Austria took over Bosnia and Herzegovina, after having pledged their independence. It aimed to get control of the Balkan states. Germany was back of the insolent ultimatum that Austria sent to Serbia in order to provoke war with that little nation not recovered from the successive wars. Germany has said she sent dispatches to Austria that might have prevented this war. We will believe when she publishes the dispatches. Years before 1914, Turkey was practically in the hands of Germany. Kaiser William had been there and publicly proclaimed that he was a friend of the Mohammedan world.

The other day I heard a story that came from a gentleman who was at one of the meetings in Palestine when a Mohammedan preacher was preaching about the war. The Germans had instigated the Mohammedan world to a holy war, an attempt, which tho unsuccessful, to my mind sounds about the lowest depths of brutality. The preacher

Champion Toledo

Dependable Spark Plugs

More Proof of Superiority

R. S. Marsh, director of
Elgin Scout Car says:

"IT was extremely necessary that our car be equipped with the most reliable spark plugs obtainable; therefore, after careful investigation, we chose the Champion Spark Plug.

"Our trip to San Francisco gave your Spark Plugs perhaps as severe a test as they could have received in any service.

"One hour the temperature would

be hot as 118 degrees, and within the next four or five hours the car would again be ascending mountain peaks where the temperature would be as low as 40 degrees.

"We kept accurate record of all data, and are pleased to advise that none of the above conditions affected the Champion Spark Plug in the least."

**Champion Spark Plug Co.,
Toledo, Ohio.**



Champion
Conical
Price \$1.00



You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

said, "Kasier Wilhelm is now a Moham-medan and is fighting the Christians. He is a Mohammedan because he is destroying the Christian churches. To prove it, here are photographs of the churches he has destroyed." And he showed the pictures of French churches which had been destroyed. The story may not be true, but it represents the attitude of Germany toward Turkey.

Three months before the outbreak of the present war Turkish troops were mobilized.

The Arrogance of "Kultur"

You and I have nothing to say about the extension of German commerce. We can only say as England said early in 1914 to Germany about the Bagdad railway that commercial expansion into other lands can be conducted peacefully under an international arrangement. But the creation of a vast military state in the center of Europe under the control of Prussia is a menace to the peace of the world and ultimately, thru the collapse of international law, to the safety of the United States. For the German people say frankly that justice is a civil virtue and is not an international virtue.

Their statesmen and publicists teach that the weak nation has no business to exist if it gets in the way of a strong nation. That policy runs all thru the German political statecraft. It has made modern Prussionized Germany. And that is not all. Back of all this expansion of power is a megalomania which believes that Germans are a superior race, that German *kultur* is the only fine thing on the face of the earth. Their school books teach their children that the French are monkeys with no virtues except those which have come from German blood. For a generation Germany has been taught systematically that Frenchmen are degenerate, Russians slaves, Englishmen hypocrites, and Americans sordid worshippers of wealth without "true nationality." No less an authority than Kohler heralds the denial of any true international law until Germany, a nation "with a conscience," establishes a law of its own.

The basis of a German peace—the desired successor of *pax Romana*—is the terrorization of nations. Military force is the final philosophy of the state—as

set forth in the literature and in the acts of Germany. Have you ever seen the facsimile of the notices of the governor of Belgium appointing leading civilians as hostages to be shot if disorder occurred in Belgian villages and cities? Hundreds of such hostages have been shot. The stories of the terrorization of Belgium are too terrible to be told, but are to be read in all their horrible details.

And these outrages are not merely the expression of drunken German soldiers. They are part of the acknowledged plan of Germany, deliberately put into operation for the purpose of crushing a nation that it wants to control. Their war book insists that the soldier must "seek to destroy the whole intellectual and moral resources" of an enemy state. You can see this policy in operation in Belgium with its treaty violated, Louvain ruined and its tortured and deported citizens. You see the same thing in northern France, where the stories which have come to us from people absolutely trustworthy are too horrible to be told in public.

Deliberate Ruin of Nations

And these acts, you understand, are not due to the brutal or drunken bestiality of soldiers, but are the deliberate attempt of Germany to ruin a nation, by the cutting down of its fruit trees, the destruction of its villages, the bombardment of its cathedrals, the blowing up of its chateaus, the ruin of its wells, the starving of its citizens and the treatment of women and children beyond description. Bethmann-Holweg himself has confessed the wrong and has justified it by the claim that necessity knows no law.

Have you read about Serbia? Have you seen the pictures of the doings of the invaders? Seven hundred and fifty thousand people are said to have been killed.

Have you read about Poland, where 30,000 people are said to have been hanged to maintain order?

Have you read about Bohemia, where 4,000 have been hanged?

Did you read that Emperor Charles was giving freedom to 18,000 political prisoners? It makes you think of the way the Germans controlled one of their colonies in South Africa, where 16,000 of a population of 31,000 were in prison.



Send Flowers

*Universal Service
Behind
Your Rotary Florist*

ROTARY FLORISTS throughout America act as one man. You tell your Rotary Florist, Another Rotary Florist away down South, away up North, away out West, away on East, acts immediately.

Send Flowers

Guaranteed Expert Service
Tell your Rotary Florist

Associated Rotary Florists

Send Flowers

Have you read about Armenia, where under the holy war the Turks, with the tacit consent of Germany, undertook to massacre 2,500,000 people, and where they did kill about 1,000,000?

I wish to God these terrible things were not true. I have lived for years in an atmosphere of German scholarship. I had come to feel that some of these men were my spiritual teachers. But now I see these teachers justifying those things.

I see no less a man than Wilhelm Herrmann, who has been given an honorary degree by our University of Chicago, one of the sweetest souls I ever saw, approving the relations of the Germans and the Turks, and insisting that the Germans and the Turks are very much alike. I think they are.

These facts illustrate the main point which I am making, that the frank statement of Germany that there is no international law, their conception that the only relationship between nations is one of force, is one of the things that has compelled us to fight in self-defense. For Germany has no special enmity against these nations. She crushed and violated them as a part of an avowed policy. The United States could expect no other treatment if Germany crushed France and Great Britain.

Fighting for National Life

You see our position. You see our sovereignty assailed by force, our citizens killed, our property destroyed by a nation that deliberately said it has the right to do that sort of thing. You see international law defied, treaties broken, the rights of non-combatants and neutrals violated. And yet pacifists wonder why we are at war! We have been caught up into the inevitable. This building up of a state and a world by war, this conception of government that refuses the people free expression, that would not let even the chancellor of the empire be responsible to the *reichstag*, this horrible combination of brutality, military technique and scientific efficiency has reached over and threatened us.

We are not conducting a crusade of democracy to make Germany democratic. We are fighting for our national life, for the international morality upon which our national life depends, for the preservation of the civilized world, which has built itself on our forefathers' faith

that the state is coextensive with its citizenship, that moral laws and justice are to be honored in dealing with other nations.

It is a solemn moment when a nation has the scales of faith in another nation stripped from its eyes and begins to see clearly. For in these past few months we have seen a nation we have honored, whose universities we have attended, whose literature we have studied, stripped of spiritual leadership. Never again can Germany be what it has been to the world. We have seen brutality where we had been accustomed to see power, ruthlessness where we had seen efficiency, deception where we had seen ideals, greed for land and money where we had seen philosophy and statecraft. Germany itself has worked the disillusionment; has transformed our respect into apprehension, our neutrality into war.

Our task is perfectly plain. With strong faith in the God who is carrying things forward toward freedom and justice we set ourselves to defend our national existence, international law and democracy. Our singleness of purpose summons us to self-examination. A democracy at war is a democracy to some extent abased. It must look deeply into its own heart to see whether indeed it is fighting for the preservation of the fair things of civilization.

A War to Establish Peace

We certainly have placed ourselves on record as nations across the sea are placing themselves on record, that on our part this war is not for annexations or for indemnities.

It is for the preservation of the institutions of representative government and of democracy from the machinations of a rapacious militaristic power.

It is a war to establish a world in which peace shall not be at the mercy of an autocracy like Prussia, but in which the relations of nations shall be such that thru some great League of Peace men and women shall live joyously; in a world so controlled by justice that the social movements which are now checked shall go on to full fruition; that the great questions arising from the use of property shall be given just answers; that small nations shall be no longer the prey of strong nations; that men and nations shall see it is more blessed to give justice than it is to fight for rights.

A Chip Off the Old Block

She is going after daddy's record now. She looks like a comer. Here is just the thing for Santa to bring your kiddies—maybe she (or he) is a future champion. At any rate

BURKE JUVENILE GOLF SETS

will bring joy to their hearts. And when they use them on the green in the pure fresh air, their bodies grow strong and sturdy. Their minds grow active. At the same time they are having just loads of fun.

Every club is just like daddy's, only smaller—hickory shafts with leather grips. The wood clubs have persimmon heads, turned and finished to a nicety. The irons are absolutely correct. The caddy bag is in real Scotch plaid and leather trimmed.

Made in three sizes for children from 14 to 16, from 8 to 12 and from 3 to 8 years of age. For sale by all leading toy and department stores in the U. S. and Canada.

If your dealer doesn't keep them, write us now for complete catalog of our famous kiddies' and "Grown-ups'" golf clubs.

BURKE GOLF COMPANY

51 Manning St., Newark, Ohio



You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.



The Island of Rotary

A Philosophical Story

By Will R Manier Jr.

(Continued from July)

In the September issue appeared what purported to be the third and last installment of this article, but thru a mistake, the second and third pages were left out and in their place were inserted the last four pages of an article entitled "The Rotary Spirit in Business," by M. B. Rosenberry. This latter article was published in correct form in the October issue and now the last installment of "The Island of Rotary" is published in this issue in proper form.

Underlying Rotary is a fundamental ethical principle which fairly harmonizes the world-old conflict between egoism and altruism; properly understood, this principle becomes a sound basis for every-day conduct. Overlying this purely ethical principle, in the unique form of the organization itself, is a human interest appeal that is dynamic, that tickles our vanity, awakens our interest, arouses our enthusiasm and tends to cause us to put into practice this abstract ethical principle.

So considered, Rotary becomes a system of ethics differing from other ethical systems in that it contains within itself an appeal or incentive to practice its principles. Thus Rotary becomes applied ethics.

A hypothetical case supposes that each member of the Nashville Rotary Club is born on an island, completely isolated from every other human being, with a mind imprisoned—deprived of the five outlets of the senses—but that in some way he reaches mature physical development. He stands a solitary figure in the world, governed by natural and moral law, but unknown to him. The different men (and women) in the same mental and physical state of development come in contact with each other, and there follows a gradual growth of a community or social organism that grows out of the dawning consciousness that others have rights which must be respected if a measure of contentment is to be had. A part becomes Egoists and a part Altruists and then someone takes the middle ground and solves the problem, asserting that human beings act from mixed motives; that he who seeks profit alone fails in the very end he seeks; that he who foolishly and quixotically is self-sacrificing to a fault destroys even his own efficiency. The author now applies his conclusions to Rotary in Nashville and elsewhere.

CHAPTER III



In enlisting for service in Rotary, we have assumed added duties that we had not as individuals. There are first the duties that we owe to one another as fellow members in Rotary. Men who were known to us

only by name before they became Rotarians have rubbed elbows with us about these tables, have become first acquaintances, then friends and our obligations to them have changed in kind and degree.

Each of us owes to every other member of this Club the duty of trust and confidence. There has been too much suspicion and distrust of the motives of others. Never a public movement, but those who engage in it must first vouch for their own good intentions and half our energies must be spent in removing groundless suspicion and prejudice, in making others believe we have no ulterior motive, no selfish purpose. This duty of mutual trust and confidence I believe the Nashville Club is fulfilling.

Each of us owes to every other member of this Club the duty of good fellowship, of friendly helpfulness, the kindly word spoken in encouragement, the touch of the hand in sympathy. This duty I know the Nashville Club is fulfilling.

Each of us owes to every other member of this Club the duty to bear his part in the activities of the Club, and, as a Rotarian, not to leave the responsibilities of Rotary to a few. We are all apples in the same barrel; in the public mind we are birds of a feather. Some outsider's only idea of Rotary and of all Rotarians may be formed from his knowledge of you. This duty I feel the Nashville Club is coming more and more to fulfill.

Other Duties to Non-Rotarians

But there are other duties which we owe as Rotarians besides those we owe to our fellow members in the Nashville Club.

We are representatives in the Nashville Rotary Club, each of his own business or profession. Ours is an involuntary constituency. None of us was chosen by his associates in his particular kind of business to represent them in Rotary. Each of us was chosen by Rotary to represent Rotary in carrying to our competitors and

Kansas City, Of Course

"Where you going with the suit case, Bill?"

"Down to Kansas City."

"Get down there often?"

"'Bout every three weeks. Big town for us. Get a bunch of business out of that territory."

"Well I'm going down for the '18 Rotary Convention. Always felt as if I ought to see that town and next year's convention will be a humdinger."

"You said something! Bully good town for it, too."

"Good luck, Bill!"

"S' long, Jack."

Kansas City in 1918

to all the world the doctrine of service, the ethical ideals which we are privileged to learn from one another here. That duty, I am afraid the Nashville Club is not fulfilling. We have been too interested in the good fellowship and in the pleasures of our membership in Rotary to take seriously its higher obligations.

Yet the very form of our organization itself, if we are to save it from the charge of selfishness which our motto denies, requires a duty of us to those outside of it. I have already suggested that I believed the limited membership of Rotary constitutes the human interest appeal and the incentive that makes dynamic the ethical teachings of Rotary itself; and I, for one, do not believe the time has come, even in Greater Rotary, to abandon this essential and unique feature of our organization. It certainly will come with the millennium. It may come sooner with the passage of the years, but it has not come yet. It is this unusual distinctive feature that gives life and zest to our organization, that makes Rotary different from a mere city club, from a civic, commercial or social organization, even tho the city club or the civic, commercial or social organization should adopt our very motto and ideals.

Nor do I believe that the limitation of membership to distinct classifications is necessarily selfish, or that we wish to keep our competitors out. In the Nashville Club we have many actual, if not apparent, conflicts and there is no petty jealousy on that account. But this limited membership, tho it adds zest to Rotary, we must recognize brings with it added obligations.

Work for International Rotary

I have already spoken to you of the ideals which I have for each of us as individual cogs on the wheel of Rotary in Nashville. Those ideals were largely moral and spiritual. I want now to speak to you of the practical part that I hope the Nashville Club, the wheel itself, will play in Nashville. Our wheel enmeshes with the wheels of over three hundred other clubs which constitute the machinery of International Rotary. This Rotary machine is grinding for progress and as the years go by and the wheels of other clubs are added, it is destined to become an ever larger part of the machinery of civilization. Each wheel must fill well its place; ours must do the work expected of it.

Our Nashville Club has gone thru the formative period of getting acquainted, of establishing good fellowship and mutual confidence among its members. We have fortunately escaped entirely falling into the error into which so many other clubs fell at first—that of regarding the club only as a means of getting business, a kind of mutual backscratching machine. We have disarmed any distrust in the minds of the Nashville public that we are a closed corporation for the exchange of trade among ourselves. We have come to recognize and to talk about the Rotary doctrine of service. In short, as a Rotary Club, we have finally gotten properly organized for business and the time has come now when we must begin to do things.

Traditions of Rotary

I am afraid we are falling into the slovenly habit of treating Rotary in a desultory fashion. When our Club was first formed, we fined those who were late to its meetings and everybody came on time; now we straggle in from five to twenty minutes late. We used to wear our buttons and were fined if we didn't; now nobody wears them. When it was our time to give prizes, we used to put a little personality into the gift; now the secretary gives the winner an order on a member who doesn't know it was his time to give a prize, and the member in turn gives the winner an order on someone else to furnish the prize. We used to put on some sort of an acquaintance "stunt" at nearly every meeting; now we are always asking our neighbor to the right or left "Who is that fellow over there?"

All of these things are peculiar to Rotary. They are being done in every other club and other clubs are exercising their ingenuity to make these "stunts" attractive. In time, they will become traditions of Rotary, and traditions are things that attract and hold our interest. I want us to get back to penalizing members when they are late, to fining them when they fail to wear their buttons, to bringing our prizes with us to the meetings, when it is our turn to give them, and to putting on some original "stunts" that tend towards better acquaintance. If you will read the "stunts" that other clubs have "pulled" in making Rotary meetings interesting, you will realize how novel and attractive many of them are and how far we have fallen behind other clubs in



“Whole Health” or “Half Health” *Which will you have?*

Only one in twenty persons enjoys “WHOLE-HEALTH”—the rest live on, day after day, in a state of “HALF-HEALTH”—not sick enough to go to bed, or well enough to engage with zest in the busy activities of the day.

At Battle Creek everything is scientifically planned for real rest and health building—you eat, sleep, live—do all for health and well being. The excellent food prepared and prescribed by dietetic experts, the physical training, the exact physical examination that gets at the true source of ill health, the medical advice and treatment for which the institution is famous the world over—these things all go to make a visit to Battle Creek substantially worth while.

Don't be content with “HALF-HEALTH”; get “WHOLE-HEALTH.” It lends a new aspect to life; it means greater happiness and bigger achievements. With “WHOLE-HEALTH” you win—without it the outcome of every business and social venture is uncertain.

The “LIBRARY OF HEALTH”—a series of interesting health booklets and HEALTH SELF-GRADING CHARTS will be mailed free—if you send the coupon now.

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM Box 230-d BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN
(M. W. WENTWORTH, *Rotarian*)

You may send me the “HEALTH LIBRARY” and the “HEALTH SELF-GRADING CHARTS”—All Free and Without Obligation.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

BOX 230-d

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

ingenuity in planning for our meetings.

Instead of holding our meetings in a loose, desultory, hit or miss fashion, I want a program committee with ingenuity and imagination to plan them. I want at each noon meeting, one speaker, whom we will treat seriously, and who will treat his subject seriously.

I want us to hold, in the nature of the Round Tables held by other clubs, at least one night meeting a month for serious discussion. Think of the problems in our every-day business life that need discussion; think of the ability in this organization of ours going to waste. How can we become exponents of Rotary ethics, of the Rotary doctrine of service, if we don't discuss the application of that doctrine to practical every-day affairs?

Public "Stunts" Meetings

In order to keep up our good fellowship and not become stale by getting too serious, I want us to hold occasional "stunt" meetings, or to put on public "stunts" that will be the talk of the town. Other clubs are doing these things. THE ROTARIAN and the Handbooks, issued by the International secretary, are full of them, but we don't even have to be imitators; we have as much imagination, ingenuity and mental agility here in Nashville as any other club has anywhere.

I want us to be prepared, when the right occasions come, to take hold of important civic projects and to do our share of public service.

In a word, I want us to measure up to the boundless possibilities of Rotary in Nashville. This Club is a potential force for good that even we little realize.

Our Rotary Club, as in the case of its individual members, can only profit most if it serves best. Ours are not only negative duties; we owe positive duties of service. If, as a club, we but embrace them, we will come to realize that Rotary service may be a privilege as well as a moral obligation.

The Lesson of the Veteran

Have you ever talked to some grizzled old veteran of the army or navy and heard him affectionately refer to his profession as "the service?" He speaks the term with pride and the tone of his voice and the faraway light in his eye make you feel that he is looking back on a life of self sac-

rifice, of devoted duty well done; and into your mind comes the vision of what "the service" has meant to him. In fancy you see him as a lad, impatient of restraint, just learning the lessons of discipline, and that lesson, most important of all, that only he may command who can obey.

You glimpse him in the monotonous routine of barracks or navy yard, in camp or on ship, fitting himself for the responsibility of his big moment to come.

You see him to duty devoted, in the toil of the march or the hardship of the voyage, and then in the big moment, when, amidst the fury and confusion of battle, he fights and wins for his flag.

That big moment came but once and it was fleeting when it came, but all the monotony and the ceaseless training in the service was worth it; and he won, not so much because he was true to his flag in battle, as because he served it well in the grinding years of preparation.

If we are true Rotarians, we will enlist for service in Rotary and begin tonight, as raw recruits, to learn the lessons of self restraint, of sacrifice, of duty and of service, which alone can fit us for the big moments of life to come.

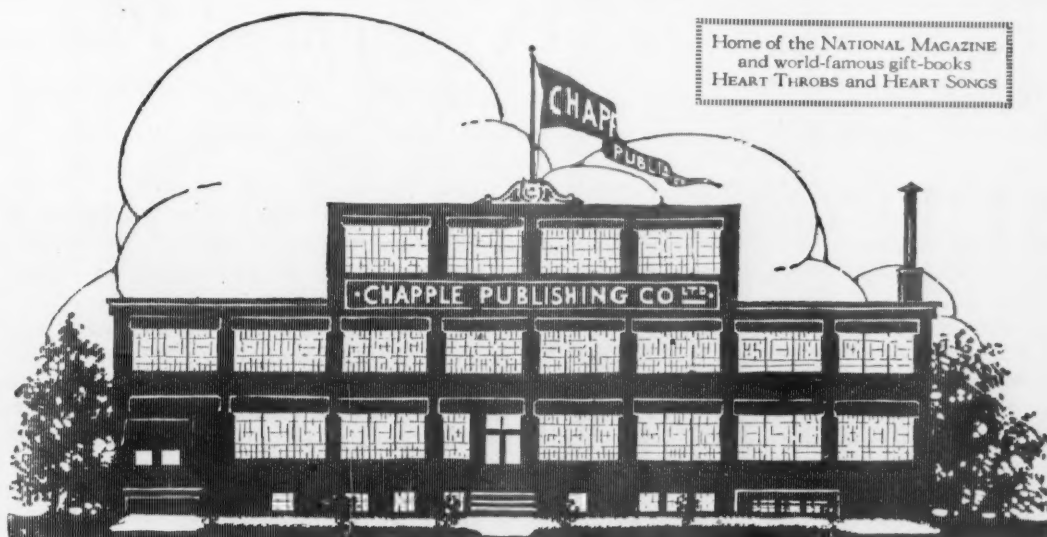
If we enlist, we must affirm our allegiance to the ideals of Rotary; we must follow the flag of duty. Hour after hour, day after day, thru the monotonous routine of life, we must face the ceaseless grind of obligation, of duty to family, to neighbor, to acquaintance, to those whom we do not even know, to country and to God.

Duty—sometimes, the word has a harsh sound—yet, if we are but steadfast, if we are good soldiers in the service, when we come to our big moments, duty performed will have become our chief pleasure and happiness; and when we are grizzled veterans in the service, when we have won our fight, when we have earned the confidence, the good will, the esteem and the affection of our fellows, when we have gained our own self respect and happiness and the approbation of our consciences, we too will think affectionately of the service and will look back with satisfaction on a life of real profit and forward to the ultimate approval of the great Chieftain who rewards all who well and faithfully serve.

"He profits most who serves best."

Will you enlist in the service of Rotary?

Must you be a conscript or will you volunteer?



QUICK FRENCH

Lafayette brought money and troops to America to aid in the American fight for independence in 1775. Pershing has taken money and troops to France to aid in the French fight for independence in 1917.

Now is the Time to Learn French

Soldiers and sailors will want to be able to talk with their French compatriots. Americans at home will wish to know the language so that they may be able to use it when their time comes to help—which is *now*.

In order to meet the great demand for an inexpensive phrase-book—a book that will enable the student to gain *a speaking knowledge of French phrases in the shortest possible time*—we have just compiled

Quick French for Soldiers and Sailors

Send sixteen cents in stamps for the booklet. Lots of twenty-five or more sent postpaid, or by express, prepaid.

United States Infantry Drill Regulations

The editor of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE wrote the Secretary of War, suggesting that "Infantry Drill Regulations," as established for the United States Army, be printed in such a form that they could be scattered broadcast over the entire country for the guidance of the Home Guard and other military organizations that have sprung up, and are still springing up, everywhere. The Secretary of War approved the suggestion. We have published them in a handy booklet, which we will mail upon receipt of price, 16 cents, postpaid.

Manual of Interior Guard Duty


A vest-pocket edition. Contains regulations for posting guard, general orders, and all other information needed in guard duty. By mail, postpaid, 16 cents.

Put Them in the Soldier's Kit

CHAPPLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Ltd., Boston, Mass.

New Industrial Development Plan

Tacoma Rotarians are prime movers in a successful new method of encouraging and helping industries already established in their city

N WELCOMING the second annual meeting of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries to Cleveland last year, Bascom Little, former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, advanced the idea that a commercial organization which simply tries to collect dues and get new factories located in its town is wasting its time. He took the position that Chambers of Commerce should become instruments of better government and should go into politics openly and re-create and re-establish the word as a dignified and a necessary operation for every business man in the country.

While many business men may disagree with his position, and others believe he has taken the correct stand, no one will question the statement that the work of a commercial organization has changed greatly in the United States during the last few years. An evidence of this change is seen in the successful effort of the Rotary Club of Tacoma to organize the Tacoma Industrial Development Association for the purpose of helping factories and other industries already established in the city.

Rotarian is Managing Secretary

Geo. B. Woodbridge, secretary of the Tacoma Rotary Club, who is the managing secretary of the new association reports that they already have put over two propositions and have several others under consideration and they believe that the organization can be made a very helpful adjunct to the business life of their city.

The affairs of the Association are administered by a board of five trustees, four of whom are members of the Tacoma Rotary Club. The Association was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 in shares of \$100 each. This money was raised in the form of guaranty notes which the Clearing House of Tacoma agreed to accept as securities for loans made by the trustees of the Development Association up to half a

million dollars. The resources of the Association are utilized by the board of trustees in making loans to factories and other industries in the city and otherwise helping them.

The objects of the corporation are to engage in any lawful occupation or activity for direct or indirect benefit or development of the city, particularly its commercial enterprises and manufacturing industries.

The capital stock was paid for by non-interest bearing notes payable to the order of the corporation on demand.

The stock issued for the notes is held as collateral as long as any part of the note remains unpaid.

The notes go to cover the capital stock. Subscriptions are held in the treasury of the corporation and used as a guaranty fund to establish a credit for borrowing money. These notes cannot be used for any other purpose. The credit of the Association is available for making loans or incurring other obligations to help local visitors, etc., but each application for a loan or assistance must be approved by four-fifths of the board of trustees.

Safeguards for Loans

Proper safeguards are thrown around the loan and an agreement is made with the applicant providing that the Association may take over the conduct of the business when it is apparent that the business is not being properly conducted. In case an industry fails on which a loan has been made, the Association is given the power to take over the assets, discharge the indebtedness and apportion the balance, if any, among the other creditors. The industry aided bears the expense of investigation and financing and in addition pays a small amount into a sinking fund of the corporation.

While much of the activity of the Association will be on behalf of established plants, it will have the authority to aid in the establishment of new plants.

DELPARK UNDERWEAR



Perfect in detail—
hence, wholly SATIS-
FACTORY.

*A Rotarian Product
for Particular Men*

Made by DELPARK, Inc.
Bedell Parker, President
1261 Broadway, New York.

Chipman Knit Pick of Hosiery



Chipman Knitting Mills
Easton, Pa.



From My
Factory
via Parcel Post
Direct
To **YOU** For
\$5⁰⁰

Per
100
Londres
or
Perfecto

A scientific blending of Imported and Domestic tobaccos by expert cigar makers, producing a mild, fragrant, delightful smoke that you can smoke all day long with pleasure. It's the best value ever offered anywhere by anybody. You pay 10c in any store for a cigar of like quality and merit. All the cost is put in the cigar. No bands or fancy labels. Just plain cedar boxes. I am offering you the best cigar that can be made for \$5.00 per 100 direct from FACTORY to smoker.

You Run No Risk

I will send you 100 by Parcel Post. Smoke 10—if you like them send me your check for \$5.00 in 10 days. If not return the balance and receive credit in full. Can I mail them today?

Box of 50, \$2.60

Londres

To Rotarians Everywhere
If I can be of service to you here write me. When in Washington use my offices located on the busiest street in town.

HENRY T. OFFTERDINGER

508 Ninth St., N. W.
The Rotarian Cigar Mfr. of Washington, D. C.

OFFTERDINGER'S SPECIAL PERFECTO

Perfecto

OFFTERDINGER'S SPECIAL EXACT SIZE



The Beginnings of Rotary



INDIANAPOLIS—CLUB NO. 58

By Paul Donald Brown

SOMETIME in November, 1912, a certain live wire young business man of Indianapolis, George B. Wray by name, made a business trip to Rochester, N. Y. While there, he was the guest of one of his customers at a Rotary Club luncheon. On returning to Indianapolis, he wrote to the Rotary headquarters in Chicago and sounded them out on the possibility of organizing a club in the Hoosier capital. He was encouraged.

In company with Lucien B. King, another aggressive young business man who enjoyed a wide acquaintance, he canvassed the field thoroly, devoting much time and effort to the project. Their enthusiastic reports roused the leading spirits at the Rotary Headquarters into action. The two boosters were urged to attend a special meeting, to be held January 30th, 1913, at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, where definite plans for organizing the Indianapolis Club were to be formulated. At this meeting, they met Paul P. Harris, the founder of Rotary, Chesley R. Perry, International Secretary, Harry L. Ruggles and many other leading Rotarians of Chicago.

As a result of this conference, Messrs. Wray and King called together six Indianapolis business men—Frank P. Manly, Albert R. Worm, Richard P. Dodd, J. F. Gregoire, G. W. Ilgenfutz and Everett Brigham—to arrange for a banquet at the Claypool Hotel, Saturday evening, February 8, 1913. Numerous meetings were held meanwhile to perfect arrangements and to insure a goodly attendance. In addition to the committee, Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter and Gary M. Sanborn were also active in the work of promotion.

The eventful evening arrived, bringing with it special delegations of enthusiastic Rotarians from Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Kansas City, to aid in the founding of the new club. The American dining room of the Claypool was a scene of enthusiasm, good cheer and fellowship that was rare even in its history. Seventy-five men of Indianapolis signed the charter roll, comprising the leaders in their respective lines of business, and the Indianapolis Rotary Club was off to a flying start. It was the largest Rotary Club that had been organized, up to that time.

The following gentlemen comprise the list of presidents of the Indianapolis club since its inception: Lucien B. King, 1913; Frank P.

Manly, 1914; Walter E. Pittsford, 1915; Dick Miller, 1916; J. M. Bowen, 1917.

The club has concentrated its activities largely upon the fraternal and fellowship features and the Rotary idea of super-service in business. In this it has been stimulated among the members and all have received a tremendous inspiration from the work.

The regular meetings have been largely attended and many special "stunts" have been introduced, adding greatly to the interest. Prominent men have been guests on special occasions. Head-liners of the theatrical profession—all good Rotarians—have contributed their fellowship at various times. A number of these gentlemen are honorary members of the club.

The mental vision of the members has been greatly broadened by the spirited and helpful discussions of various lines of business. A number of trips have been made to the large manufacturing plants of Indianapolis and other cities. Civic enterprises have been boosted in an effective, tho inconspicuous manner, and the club has also interested itself to some extent in philanthropic movements in Indianapolis.

On a number of occasions, the club has entertained delegations from other Rotary clubs and made reciprocal trips to other points. During the first year the club was instrumental in organizing Rotary clubs at Peoria, Evansville, Terre Haute, and South Bend. Delegates from the club have attended every International Rotary Convention since 1913.

In a social way, the members have been drawn together in a close bond of fellowship and acquaintance thru dinners, dances, ladies' nights, theater parties, chicken dinners, clam-bakes, anniversary feasts, birthday celebrations and other entertainments and outings. The social committee has been exceptionally active.

Thru these various features of Rotary work, the club has become very popular in Indianapolis and a real force for good in the community. In four years' time the membership has grown from seventy-five charter members to two hundred eighty-seven active, aggressive Rotarians. It would be hard to find a more loyal body of men, consecrated to higher ideals of business and social betterment than the Indianapolis Rotary Club.

CAMDEN—CLUB NO. 59

By Malcolm B. Webster

THE Rotary Club of Camden, New Jersey, owes its initial organization to the missionary spirit of Fred Himmel-

ein, Jr., of the Philadelphia Rotary Club, who in a spirit of hardy adventure, and attended only by one intrepid and trusty re-



"AT YOUR SERVICE"

I wonder if Arthur Frederick Sheldon knows how plainly he put his finger on the "reason why" of success when he made the following statement:

"The psychology of commerce has revealed the fact that confidence is the universal FOUNDATION of permanent relationships, that satisfaction is the BEDROCK upon which confidence rests, and that the MOTHER EARTH of Service is the sustaining power of both satisfaction and confidence."

This new mill is founded on that BEDROCK, which is sustained by the "He profits most who serves best" policy. The facilities of the new mill

—and there are none more complete—are at your service.

Some of Parchment's friends half-jokingly call it "The House that Jake built."

It is said that there is always "one man" whose spirit and personality permeate a business. Our President is the "one man" in the case; or carton—as the case may be!

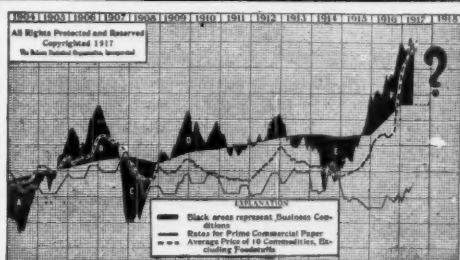
But Service is the intangible thing that, after all, has resulted in this splendid tangible institution.

We are at your service. Use us. Are you getting the PARCHMENT PRATTLER monthly?

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT COMPANY

Kalamazoo, Michigan

Makers of Vegetable Parchment and Wax Papers



Commodity Prices

To 'buy right' these days you've got to know the commodity market from A. to Z. Babson Reports give you a line on supply and prices that enables you to buy to advantage.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars regarding the present situation will be sent gratis by addressing Department V-7 of

Babson's Statistical Organization

Sales Offices

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the World



NEW
CANADA
HOME
of the
pen for
service

179
St. James
Street,
Montreal

L. E.
Waterman
Company
New York

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

tainer, Wm. G. Oakes, his business partner, of the same club, fared forth from the Quaker City in the Yule-Tide month of 1912, and, emulating the Father of our Country, made the perilous passage across the ice-choked Delaware into the "Garden State."

Altho a stranger in a strange land, he found himself received with such a gracious and kindly hospitality that he bethought himself that it would be an altogether worthy and creditable act were he to spread the benefits and blessings of Rotary amongst the dwellers in the busy and thriving industrial community.

Tentative overtures were made, and a galaxy of choice and congenial spirits were gathered together on December 3rd, a temporary organization was effected, and on December 10th officers were elected, and dues were fixed at \$15 per annum. Ralph D. Baker was chosen president; Wm. E. Morganweck, vice-president; Wm. C. Cline secretary and treasurer; while Enos B. Dellmuth was elected sergeant-at-arms to hold office for and during the term of his natural life. By-Laws were adopted in the form prescribed by the International Association, and on the nineteenth of the month the certificate of incorporation was recorded in the office of the County Clerk.

It was a hale and lusty infant, which began to "take notice" at a surprisingly early age, starting off with thirty-nine charter members, of whom three have passed into the hands of our treasurer in his professional capacity, seven have gone sorrowing away, while twenty-nine still enjoy with us all the rights, title and interest inherent in membership and affiliation.

On the second day of June, 1913, the club kicked off its swaddling clothes and became a "regular club" by becoming affiliated with the International Association of Rotary Clubs, being the fifty-ninth so to do.

From its very inception, the club flourished like the proverbial green-bay-tree, and became the wonder and admiration of the community, as well as the cynosure of inquiring eyes. For "pep," "push," progressiveness, personality and "priority," it has stood without a serious rival. Without in any sense losing its

distinctive individuality or its uniqueness, it led the way in civic and social enterprises and achievements, and manifested a versatility and wealth of initiative which made it sought after by organizations of all sorts wishing aid and assistance in the carrying out of comprehensive projects of various kinds.

There are at this date one hundred and twenty-seven members.

From its organization until the present time, the club has held a weekly luncheon and a monthly banquet, the latter being held, almost invariably, at the place of business of some one or other of the members.

In January, 1914, the constitution and by-laws were amended, in order to incorporate some features which were deemed to be advisable and profitable, and the annual dues were increased to twenty dollars, while an entrance fee of ten dollars was added.

The presidents have been: Ralph D. Baker, Joshua C. Haines, and Lewis Goerlick. William Alva Stewart succeeded Secretary William C. Cline in 1914 and has held the job ever since.

Beginning with August, 1914, the weekly notice of the club took the form of a unique publication entitled "The Hub," of which our Secretary Stewart was and is sole inventor, editor and proprietor, and thru the medium of which he has successfully soared in sustained flight into the dizzy empyrean of authorship, and thru the columns of which he has been enabled to abuse the membership, jointly and severally, singly and en masse, for their individual and collective sins of omission and commission and which he has brilliantly maintained as an organ of information and uplift, and as a medium for the inculcation and dissemination of the Philosophy of Rotary and of life and death in general.

And so, the little asteroid in the Rotarian Cosmos has let its light so shine to the best of its ability, and whilst we modestly acknowledge the brilliancy of a meteor, we gently but firmly maintain our position as a fixed star, if not of the first magnitude, at least of the purest ray serene.

VANCOUVER—CLUB NO. 61

By John D. Kearns



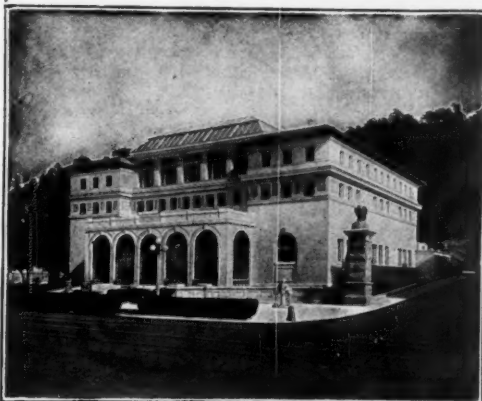
MARCH 8th, 1913, when J. B. Giffin, manager for R. G. Dun & Company, phoned me an invitation to join him at dinner with a few Seattle Rotarians, my acceptance was given in complete ignorance of what a Rotary club professed to be or how it operated.

We met that evening at the Elysium Hotel and there were about twenty present, including our hosts. During dinner not a word was passed regarding Rotary, because our Vancouver men were waiting to be shown in that particular regard, while the Seattle Rotarians discuss current topics thru design, but when the cigars were reached and the "Psychological" moment had arrived, Edward L. Skeel, then President of the Seattle Rotary

Club, arose and in a wonderfully lucid and persuasive address completely converted us all to the desire for a local Rotary Club. Before the gathering dispersed, Rotary had been established in Vancouver.

This rather tedious description of our first meeting is cited to illustrate the fact that our club is a direct outgrowth of a desire for a great and helpful service on the part of our sister club in Seattle and was an ideal inauguration for Rotary in Vancouver, which is fostering and promoting the principles of SERVICE NOT SELF.

Skeel and his fellows from Seattle planted their seed in productive soil, and our membership increased amazingly fast. On April 8th, one month after our inaugural dinner, the

THE ROTARY "HOUSE OF SERVICE"**Maurice Baths Hot Springs
Arkansas****MOST COMPLETE IN AMERICA**

Billiard Rooms, Gym, Massage Dept., Roy-
croft Den, Separate Elevators, Perfect
Sanitation and Hygienic Equipment

Write for Hubbard's Little Journey to
The House of Service

Address **Billy Maurice**
Pres't H. S. Rotary Club

House Organs**Fraternal and Organ-
ization Publications**

can be produced by us at a saving to you

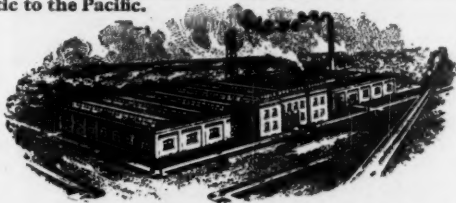
We have a specialized
HOUSE ORGAN EDITORIAL SERVICE

which many Advertising Managers are taking advantage of to relieve them of the worry of handling a house organ. They simply throw the entire responsibility of producing their publications upon us. They furnish us the meat, their instructions, and we do the rest.

We have a model plant for the manufacturing of publications—have our process of operation so efficiently and economically arranged that we can **SAVE YOU MONEY**

If you have no **HOUSE ORGAN**, but have been thinking of starting one, then by all means investigate our **HOUSE ORGAN SERVICE** and see how it could help you.

We print **THE ROTARIAN** and more than eighty other organization publications and fraternal journals. These customers are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

**KABLE BROTHERS COMPANY**

Chicago Sales Office
Republic
Bldg.

Publication
Experts

MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.

H. J. Kable, Treas.
Member
Chicago Rotary Club

**Shortle's
Albuquerque
Sanatorium for
Tuberculosis**

Science has demonstrated that tuberculosis in its early stages can be cured under proper climatic conditions if precautions are observed in the method of living.



Albuquerque Sanatorium, situated in an ideal climate, offers every advantage to a health seeker at a moderate cost.

It is a private sanatorium conducted by physicians of reputable standing who have had wide experience in treating tuberculosis. Closest personal supervision is given each patient and every aid known to science is utilized to facilitate the recovery of the tuberculosis sufferer. The co-operation of patients' home physicians is always desired and reports on the progress of his patient are sent him monthly.

Complete laboratory and X-Ray equipment for diagnostic purposes. Compression of the lung and sun-bath treatment under scientific supervision.

Steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights, call bells, telephones and private porches for each room. Also rooms with private baths, or bungalows if desired. Best food obtainable and extremely home-like conditions prevailing.

Situated 1½ miles from Albuquerque, the largest city and best market in New Mexico.

Write for Booklet R

A. G. Shortle, M. D., Medical Director
(Rotarian)

Albuquerque Sanatorium
Albuquerque, New Mexico

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention **THE ROTARIAN** when writing them.

roster contained sixty-two names of leading business men in Vancouver. From that date our membership continued to grow until the high record was reached January, 1914, when the roster included one hundred ninety-seven names. From that time, however, there appears to have been a tendency for the membership to reduce itself, undoubtedly owing to the business depression arising as a result of the War, and the healthy average of the club during 1915 and 1916 was approximately one hundred and forty members.

Since the Club's organization we have had two hundred and sixty-eight members, and of this number one hundred and eighteen apparently forfeited their memberships owing to non-attendance at the weekly luncheon. The average length of membership for these members was fifteen months. The membership during the past year has remained comparatively steady and it would appear that the organization is now upon a solid and permanent foundation.

Policies of Club Presidents

In reviewing the club's activities since its inception I have been struck with what appears to have been the distinctive policy adopted by each of our presidents and their respective directorates. George S. Harrison, Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, was our first President. The office was practically thrust upon him at our inaugural dinner because his organizing ability was known to all, notwithstanding the fact that he had not previously occupied any executive office in the public bodies of the City. I may be pardoned for referring to Mr. Harrison as one of Canada's most able and successful bankers by profession. His principal temperamental characteristics are simplicity, earnestness and straightforwardness and besides it all he is dynamic to a superlative degree. With these qualifications Mr. Harrison was probably our most effective president. He took the club thru its organization period without a "wobble" and after eighteen months of administration had behind him a perfectly harmonized body of Rotarians ready and eager for specific direction along the path of service.

Reverend E. Leslie Pidgeon, now International President, succeeded Mr. Harrison as president. In President Pidgeon we had a method of direction completely different to that of his predecessor, inasmuch as Pidgeon is a completely different type of man. To me it appears that under Pidgeon's regime our club went thru what might be termed the "Educative" period. In his year we actually learned the philosophy of Rotary. In the light of his peerless eloquence and his superior leadership thru "political" bogs of the year, we came thru a Rotary club founded solidly upon the high principles of Rotary. In other words we knew ourselves and the objects of our organization.

Then came A. R. McFarlane, whom Kelly once characterized as the "daddy of them all."

Mr. McFarlane was elected to succeed Dr. Pidgeon and it was openly stated that his task of measuring up to the standards of Harrison and Pidgeon was a hard one. Suffice it to say that no one ever complained about the results he secured. It is an outstanding fact that the Rotary Club of Vancouver was a fine organization when McFarlane became president, but it was a better Rotary Club at the end of his term.

It seems to me that this was the "Constructive" year in Vancouver Rotary. Mr. McFarlane early sought to give practical expression to the principles of Rotary elucidated by Pidgeon and the most important result of this was the "Tubercular Relief Fund" and the committee in charge of it. Thru the committee this fund was utilized to give relief to the needy tubercular cases in the city and its achievements have been wonderfully successful. The work is being continued. Beside this our club sought every opportunity to cooperate and assist with the public and business bodies of Vancouver in their activities for the City's welfare.

Success From the Beginning

F. J. MacGougan succeeded President McFarlane. He is general commercial superintendent of the B. C. Telephone Company and an ardent exponent of service in its highest form. His principal desire in the presidency seems to be the development of the membership of the Club within themselves, believing that in this particular field lies the greatest possibilities for the philosophy of Rotary. He believes in restricting each member to one committee and giving each member an opportunity for self development so far as the occasion provides. He took the same course as McFarlane in respect to public service and under his presidency we had the promotion and advocacy of the club, thru its Philosophy Committee, of the Civic Social Centre, the object of which is to meet some of the problems of immigration and overcrowding after the war, and to provide centres where the unemployed may congregate without frequenting saloons and other like places with their attending evils. Oscar A. Olson has been elected president for 1917-18.

It can be stated most emphatically that each administration of our club has been very successful. The Rotary Club of Vancouver is a great power for good and there can be no question of the generous service it shall continue to extend to the community.

From the above one would gather the impression that our club has not had any setbacks or experienced any serious difficulties and such an impression truthfully reflects the story of the Vancouver Rotary Club. It has been an unqualified success because our membership is composed of true Rotarians and "SERVICE NOT SELF" is their motto, individually and collectively.

Since our inception we have participated in all International conventions and conferences.

Histories of Rotary Clubs of Little Rock, Chattanooga and South Bend will be found on pages 470, 472 and 474.

Why Buy a Typewriter Because Someone Says It Is

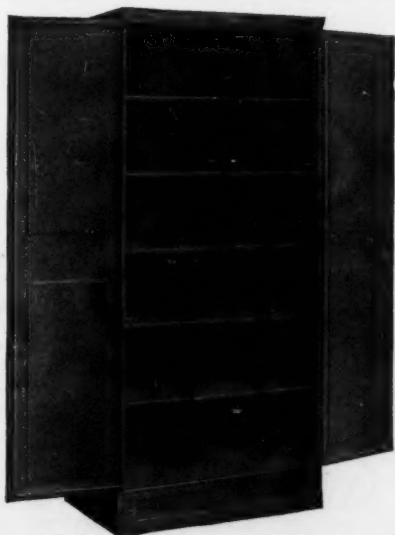


**"JUST AS GOOD" as the
UNDERWOOD**

*Buy the Machine which is the
Standard of Quality*

SPEED—ACCURACY—DURABILITY

STEEL CUPBOARDS



For Records, Stationery, Office Supplies, Tools, etc., with adjustable Shelves with or without Vertical Dividers.

Built for Service, Superior Quality, at reasonable prices. Also a complete line of Steel Lockers, Wardrobes and Shelving.

TERRELL'S EQUIPMENT COMPANY
(A. C. Terrell, Rotarian)
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SIMPLE ADDITION

1. Figure one single day's efforts on the basis of moments wasted thru lost motion.
2. Add to this total, time required to correct errors.
3. Add total time used to locate certain charges.

THE ANSWER: Surprise.

THE SOLUTION: Adopt

Egry Register Systems

We contend that business men do not have to be urged to better their business, for, wisely, they are prompted by actual conditions to adopt measures offering improvement, create efficiency and avoid lost motion.

Egry Register Systems

commend themselves to you for your consideration.

The
**Egry Register
Company**

M. C. Stern (Rotarian) Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.



You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

LITTLE ROCK—CLUB NO. 99

By Sidney M. Brooks

JANUARY 14th, 1914, ten men met in the board of directors room of the State National Bank to organize the Rotary Club of Little Rock, Arkansas. These ten men, after having discussed the objects and purposes of the Rotary club as outlined in literature furnished them by the International Association, decided that Little Rock was ready for just such an organization. A temporary organization was perfected with C. M. Duncan, chairman, A. M. Carroll as secretary, J. F. Houck as chairman of committee on constitution and by-laws, and S. M. Brooks as chairman of the committee on permanent organization. The model constitution and by-laws submitted by the International Association was adopted, with a few minor changes.

At the next meeting, January 22nd, the organization was made permanent with a membership of 13. Officers were elected to serve until June 30th. They were: C. M. Duncan, president; J. F. Houck, vice-president; S. M. Brooks, secretary; J. B. Dickinson, treasurer; A. M. Carroll, Sergeant-At-Arms.

There seemed to be an unusually strong opinion that no man should be taken into the club who was not especially worthy in every respect. Our carefulness in selecting our first members, I think, has perhaps done more toward building the Rotary structure in Little Rock on a firm foundation, than any other one thing. While the club was in its preliminary work of organizing, the entire membership acted as a secret membership committee and each member passed on the names of proposed members. If there was one dissenting vote, we did not consider the proposed, feeling that we would rather wait. We only wanted those who were unanimously accepted and who measured up to our understanding of the qualifications of a Rotarian in every respect.

Growth of Club

February 16th, 1914, we applied to the International Association for affiliation. At that time we had 38 members.

January 1st, 1915, we had 61 members; April 1st, 1915, 73 members, July 1st, 1915, 77 members. The six months' period from July 1st, 1915 to January 1st, 1916, we made a net gain of one member. The reason was the desire to grow slowly and assimilate more thoroly the teachings of Rotary. This six months' period of learning was perhaps the most helpful period in this club's early growth. With the membership around 78 and the refusal to accept more members until the membership was up to the high standard we felt the teachings of Rotary had set, we endeavored, week after week, to imbibe the spirit while learning the letter of Rotary.

April 1st, 1916, we had 91 members; June 1st, 97 members and we now have 125 members.

The Rotary Club of Little Rock feels that it has contributed a little to the upbuilding of Rotary. It was the first Rotary Club in

the state of Arkansas. It helped organize the Hot Springs and Ft. Smith Rotary Clubs.

We have done many things of a civic nature. In 1915, the club raised \$8,000 for the United Charities Association. In 1916 we raised \$10,000 for the same purpose. Forty of our members volunteered to help raise \$13,500 for the local Y. M. C. A., with the result that nearly \$15,000 was raised.

But for the activities of the Rotary Club there would have been no Pulaski County Fair in 1916. (Pulaski is the County in which Little Rock is located). Our club saw the necessity of encouraging the farmers and felt that a county fair would stimulate them to do better work. The club therefore pledged \$1,000 as a fund toward guaranteeing the prizes for this fair.

We have also assisted in financing, from the club funds, the Young Women's Christian Association. In 1914 out of the club funds, \$1.00 per capita was contributed to the United Charities; this was in addition to raising the two amounts heretofore mentioned.

In 1915, the Rotary club helped the Arkansas-Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission to erect and maintain the Arkansas building at the San Francisco Exposition.

More Civic Activities

Last year the floods in northern Arkansas made many homeless and the Rotary Club contributed to the relief of the homeless.

Last year we entered into a campaign for cleaning up the city. Funds were donated from the Club's treasury, the members subscribed money besides devoting their time to the work. The result was the cleanest sanitary conditions this city has known.

Other civic activities have been devoted to Child Welfare. We have in Arkansas what is known as the Boys' and Girls' Corn Clubs. Prizes are given each year for the best acres, stalks, ears, etc. Some of the prizes are free trips to Little Rock and entertainment while here. The Rotary club contributed last year and will contribute again this year from its treasury towards defraying the expenses of these boys' and girls' trips to Little Rock. Besides this, some of its members took the boys and girls in their homes and provided them with lodging and food for three days.

There have been a number of civic movements in which the majority of the members of our club have participated but we only record those movements in which we were either doing the entire work without outside help or in which we were doing most of the work with very little outside help.

While the club has worked along the lines of community service we have had plenty of entertainment.

We have most beautifully surmounted the obstacle which many Rotary Clubs encounter and that is, the insinuation that the Rotary

“It’s The Ideal Christmas Gift For A Man”

A T H I N V O L U M E

By Rotarian J. R. Perkins

Foreword by International President E. Leslie Pidgeon

Was he doing HIS bit?

Most of us would have said yes, for making munitions of war is important. He was pretty well satisfied as a manufacturer and capitalist, unmarried and free until—

A visit to a library—

A sweet woman—

A thin volume—

The death of his stenographer’s aviator-sweetheart.

Then came sudden realization that “he profits most who serves best.”

He awoke—to give, to serve.

EVERY ROTARIAN WILL READ IT

Board binding, \$.50 Net

Leather binding, boxed, \$1.00 Net

At All Bookstores or Postpaid by

THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING CO., AKRON, OHIO

ROTARIANS

MAKING CANDY

is my business. If
selling candy is
yours, perhaps we
can get together
to our mutual
profit.

PAUL F. BEICH

Rotarian

Pres. Paul F. Beich Co.

Chocolate and Candy Makers

Bloomington, Ill. Chicago, Ill.

How Do You Do It?

That’s what some of my
friends ask me. There’s
no mystery about it.
Just sane and efficient
methods, conscientious
effort, and the applica-
tion of long experience.
For that reason we are
handling collections of
the hundreds of best
mercantile houses in the
country. Write today
for a book of my collec-
tion forms.

WILLIAM MEYER, Manager
(Rotarian)

THE UNITED MERCANTILE CO.
Empire Building—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Club is a selfish organization. Our Club has so "let its light shine" that we are known by our works rather than by our words. We have not succeeded in doing all that we have hoped to do, but it only requires the at-

tendance of any unbiased citizen of Little Rock at any of our meetings to recognize the fact that the Rotary club has something not possessed by any other organization in the city.

CHATTANOOGA—CLUB NO. 103

By Francis Lynde



ONE morning—it was the first day of January, 1914—a certain live young merchant of Chattanooga, arriving rather late at his place of business, found a visitor awaiting him. This merchant had made a few New Year's resolutions, among them one to the effect that he would stop "joining" things. He found himself a member of twenty-seven different organizations.

But it just happened that the early morning visitor was a traveling Rotarian, and the upshot of a little heart-to-heart talk between these two was that in the course of the day the Rotary Club of Chattanooga was practically founded. Within the next fortnight a sufficient number of charter members had been secured, officers had been elected and a charter applied for; and on Friday evening, January 24th, 1914, the initial meeting of the club was held in the grill room of the Hotel Patten in true Rotarian fashion, with round tables for the members, and the menu cards artistically decorated with the Rotary emblem.

The initial group with which the Chattanooga Rotary began numbered only eleven men, but this number was speedily increased. The officers elected for the first year were W. B. Schwartz, president; James F. Finlay, first vice-president; A. W. Burke, second vice-president; R. H. Fitzgerald, secretary, and John R. Evans, treasurer.

Work for City Betterment

At the club's first dinner, on January 24th, 1914, the constitution and by-laws were formally adopted, the charter was received, and with the organization thus perfected the club at once fell into line as a working unit. As its first undertaking it resolved to equip and furnish a schoolroom in the Vine Street Orphanage, one of the city's worthiest charities.

City betterment proposals were taken up in March, for the abolition of drain pipes discharging on sidewalks; for the enforcement of the sidewalk ordinance and for the sweeping and sprinkling of the walks. As its official local publication the club launched "The Rotary Dynamo" and Rotarian Houston R. Harper became its editor.

From this beginning in 1914 to the present time, the Chattanooga Rotary has steadily gained and maintained a reputation for being first in every good word and work. Its luncheons are well attended and its business sessions are models of vigorous efficiency. Its activities have been as varied as the colors of the rainbow, and some of them no less vivid. In May, 1914, the club members entertained the Shriners passing thru to the great gather-

ing in Atlanta. In June the club sent a live delegation to the International Association Convention at Houston, Texas, and entertained the Rotarians who were on their way to that gathering.

Later in the year the activities took a more practical turn; groups of members making visits among the membership, offering prizes for window decorations, approving a bond issue for the erection of an addition to Erlanger Hospital, joining the Chamber of Commerce in the movement for the erection of a by-products coke plant in one of the city's suburbs. From week to week various members of the club gave short talks, each upon his own line of business.

In September of this first year it was resolved that the club should conduct the membership and contribution campaign for the Associated Charities, and this was done with true Rotarian efficiency, resulting in a successful canvass of the city and the raising of a record-breaking sum for the charitable object. In this same month the club endorsed the "Buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement to help the war-hampered planters of the South.

In November the club acted as host for a Thanksgiving dinner given to the children in the Vine Street Orphanage; and in December it endorsed the plan for a Community Christmas Tree, offering to furnish the tree and toys.

The first Ladies' Night of which this historian finds any record was held on the evening of the club's first anniversary, January 22d, 1915. It was well attended, and the souvenirs, one of which was given to every lady present, would have stocked a novelty store.

Progress is Maintained

The pace set by the club in its first year has since been accelerated rather than diminished. To give a bare list of the objects endorsed and actively assisted would require more space than has been allotted to us. Among the more important movements that for repaving a portion of the city's principal street was one for which the club labored persistently; labored and won.

In the spring of the year the club got behind a proposal to lend vacant city lots to children for gardens, following this up with a proposal to furnish seed corn to the corn clubs of the county, which was done with such good results that our corn clubs took first prizes in every competition which they entered.

Among its minor activities in this second year, the club announced a poppy-planting day upon which carloads of the members scattered millions of poppy-seeds on Lookout

EVERY ACCOUNTANT KNOWS

That Good Work with Indifferent Tools is as Impossible in the Office as in the Machine Shop.

LOOSE I-P LEAF

Is the Trade Mark that Insures Quality of
UNFAILING DEPENDABILITY
in Modern Office Records.

Sold Exclusively Through Dealers.
“ASK YOUR STATIONER”

ABSOLUTE

HAIR CLOTH is a perfect interlining that will keep its efficiency at 100% and hold the coat front in perfect shape

Hair Will Not Work Out

The sale of ABSOLUTE has increased 550% in 1916 over 1915. Continued increasing use is the strongest praise. Insist on Absolute Hair Cloth being used in your coat front. You will be pleased with the results.

GEO. S. COX & BRO. Inc.

Cambria and Ormes Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sole Makers of ABSOLUTE

GEO. S. COX, President - - Rotarian

Your Concrete Floors Shall Never Dust Again

You can dustproof them and waterproof them by simply flushing on the colorless liquid chemical hardener

LAPIDOLITH
TRADE MARK

For Every Concrete Floor

Lapidolith acts chemically on the Portland Cement converting it into a granite-hard mass, creating an unbreakable grip on the sand so that the friction of walking and trucking cannot grind it out.

Let us refer you to users of Lapidolith in your city and in your line.

Today send for sample flask, Lapidolized block and book of testimonials, proof-in-advance.

DEPT. 28

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

Manufacturers of Cemcoat,
the Washable Wall Coating

264 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

Mountain and Missionary Ridge. This poppy-planting was later extended to include the banks of the Tennessee River. For Christmas of 1915 the club started an Empty Stocking Fund—with the usual result when a bunch of live business men get behind a proposal to accomplish something.

The progressive program of 1915 has been followed and enlarged upon.

Stunts? Oh, yes; a few now and then, just to take the serious edge off, and to let our fellow citizens know that we are not all back

numbers. Not long ago, for example, when Ringling Brothers' circus was in town monopolizing the streets with its parade, the report got out that the circus trains had been delayed and that the grand parade was only a generous effort on the part of the Rotary club to save the sight-seeing crowds from disappointment. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." We play a little now and then, as all men must. But the record of the stunts has no proper place in a sober history of the Rotary Club of Chattanooga.

SOUTH BEND—CLUB NO. 105

By Chas. T. Andrews

EARLY in the autumn of 1913 Chas. C. Herr received a letter from Chesley R. Perry, Secretary of International Rotary, telling him that H. P. Rockwell, a Rotarian of Rochester, N. Y., had suggested him as a person likely to be interested in forming a Rotary club in South Bend. Mr. Herr had never heard of Rotary but mentioned the letter to Harry A. Lundy. Soon after, Solon D. Rider, being in Des Moines, accepted an invitation to a Rotary lunch, and obtained some information as to the organization, and his visit having been reported to the International Secretary, the latter sent his name to Mr. Herr and the two conferred on the matter. Next Mr. Herr called the attention of Otto M. Knoblock to the subject, and the latter, when in Toledo got in touch with Rotarians, attended a lunch and reported his information to Mr. Herr. Then Edgar T. Bonds reported with a letter from an Indianapolis Rotarian.

Finally, November 19, 1913, the five men met and after some discussion decided they would form a Rotary Club in South Bend. They agreed that each should invite two others to meet with them at lunch, November 25th, and consider the whole matter. Fourteen of the fifteen met, had luncheon, talked the matter over and agreed to have another meeting for final decision. This meeting was held December 2, 1913, and was the formal initiation of Rotary in the city. They formed a temporary organization, appointed a committee of three, Edgar T. Bonds, Solon D. Rider and Chas. C. Herr, to draft a constitution and by-laws, and adjourned one week.

At the meeting December 9, 1913, the constitution and by-laws were discussed and adopted. On Wednesday, January 7, 1914,

the fourteen charter members were all present, and elected the following officers: Chas. C. Herr, president; Otto M. Knoblock, vice-president; Rome C. Stephenson, treasurer; Edgar T. Bonds, secretary.

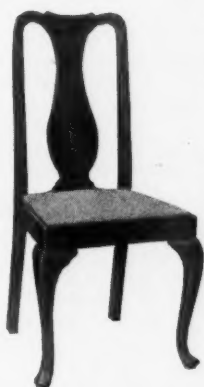
At first the meetings were held twice a month on Wednesdays, but in a few months the weekly lunch, Wednesday noon at the Oliver Hotel, became established. There was a rapid, tho selected, growth in membership—citizens of public spirit and generous activity being chosen. Shortly after the permanent organization had been perfected, Rotarian Stickney of Indianapolis was present as a guest of the Club and gave a comprehensive and illuminating address on the objects and methods of Rotary.

In addition to what may be termed its internal activities for the entertainment, instruction and inspiration of its members, the South Bend Rotary Club has been forward in every good work for the benefit of the city and the community. Every movement for civic betterment has been formally or informally considered at the lunches. The city officials and Chamber of Commerce have frequently, upon invitation, discussed plans and propositions at the meetings and have received cordial cooperation from the members and from the club as a body.

The South Bend Club has ever been active in International Rotary. It has sent full delegations to the Conventions in San Francisco, 1915, Cincinnati, 1916, and Atlanta, 1917. Its delegates also took active part in the proceedings. A conference of International officers was held here April 29, 1915, and the Eighth District Conference held a fully attended and interesting session February 22nd, 1916.

As a Rotarian, or as a non-Rotarian, to make the world better and ourselves happier, we should do just a little bit more than is expected of us, in just a little less time than is demanded, and a little better than anybody else.—Wallace Estill, Jr., Shawnee, Okla.

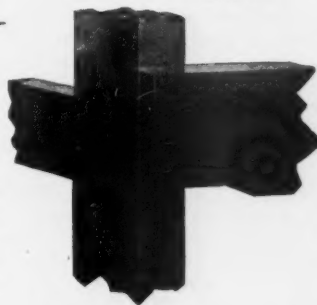
Look For This Trade Mark When You Buy Dining-Room Chairs—



No. 163 Queen Anne period design, Mahogany or Walnut finish. The front legs of this pattern are larger than on the ordinary run of chairs selling at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 higher than our goods are priced. Arm-chairs to match all diners.

It will insure your getting CHARLOTTE LOCK-JOINT CONSTRUCTION

In every corner of a Charlotte dining chair, where the legs cut into the seat, is a joint-lock construction that brings strength to Charlotte diners where exceptional strength is needed. The Charlotte Patent Joint-Lock will hold the chair together without creaking or groaning as long as the wood lasts. There are eleven other reasons why you should get Charlotte Diner value for the money you put in dining chairs.



THIRTY-TWO Different Styles—Charlotte Dining Room chairs are made in thirty-two distinct styles in various woods and finishes. Send us the name of your dealer and we will cheerfully send you one of our New Illustrated Catalogs.

CHARLOTTE CHAIR COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN

(Bill Graham, Member Detroit Rotary Club)



We are sole manufacturers of

SAXOLIN Paper-Lined Cotton Sanitary Flour Sacks

SAXOLIN OPEN MESH PRODUCE BAGS

PRO-TEX Water Proof, Paper-Lined Cotton or Burlap

STIKGUM THE MODERN GUM TAPE

TIRE TAPE A Reinforced Paper Wrapping for Tires

TENTS AND AWNINGS

Canvas Goods Specialties

The Cleveland-Akron Bag Co., Cleveland, O.

G. A. ZIZELMAN, Rotarian

The Wagner Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O.

C. J. WAGNER, Rotarian

The Buffalo Bag Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

N. L. McDOWELL, Rotarian

The Chicago-Detroit Bag Co.

CHICAGO

DETROIT



Karpen Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture

presents the perfect combination of beauty and comfort. The luxuriousness of Karpenesque Upholstery has no counterpart.

Ask your dealer for Karpen Furniture. You can identify it by our trademark.

S. KARPEN & BROS.
Designers and Manufacturers

CHICAGO



NEW YORK

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.



What the Clubs are Doing

Reports from Correspondents



(Continued from page 444) the noon lunches, a stand of colors was presented by President Bentley, acting for the club, to the Second Ohio Artillery, the commanding officer, Colonel Dudley J. Hard being a well known member of Cleveland Rotary. In addition to Col. Hard, no less than eight members of the club have sons who have gained commissions in the recent training camps and other members are doing their "bit" to help the Government win the war.

* * *

Colorado Springs, Colo.: The plan of keeping a record of all enlistments of men in the county originated with the Rotary Club. A loose-leaf record of every man in the service will be kept from the time he leaves El Paso county until he returns, and this information will always be available to anyone who is interested. In addition to the name, age, occupation and local address, of the soldier, the record will show his rank in the service, his promotions, his company, amount of pay, his church, lodge or club affiliations, the names and addresses of his family and nearest relatives, and will even contain information as to what he likes to smoke, if anything, his preference for recreation, reading matter, etc.—in fact, everything that anyone would want to know concerning any individual and his family. The record also will contain a photograph of each man in every case where this is possible. Willis V. Sims is secretary of the committee in charge of the work.

Members of the Club give four-minute talks in the moving picture theatres each Thursday night on war subjects.

* * *

Columbus, Ohio: The club took its full share in the work of selling the second Liberty loan. The head of the Red Cross work was Rotarian Swartz. The Chillicothe cantonment, being close to Columbus, offers an opportunity for service which is not being ignored. Detailed reports of the work there will follow later.

* * *

Denver, Colo.: The Rotary Club Farm Bureau was a big success this summer. Many farmers were supplied with high school boys who gave better service and satisfaction than some of the experienced farm hands because they were so willing and anxious to make good. The secretary in direct charge of the Farm Bureau made a wonderfully interesting final report early in September. From this report, the following facts are taken:

About four hundred boys were placed on farms in Colorado at wages ranging from \$10 to \$45 a month with room and board. Some received as high as \$3.50 per day and room and board during the hay season. In the cherry picking season more than one hundred men, women, and children were placed in the orchards near Denver. This was the only

bureau of its kind in the city or state during the summer.

The secretary referred to the fact that a plan was under way in Washington to organize a Boys Working Reserve in Colorado and that as early as last May, the Department of Labor stated that organizers would be sent to Colorado. There was considerable discussion on the proposition between the state and federal officers but, says the secretary of the Rotary Farm Bureau, while all this talk was going on about what was going to be done and what somebody wanted to do, the Rotary club got right to work and did it this year at a cost of less than \$1.00 a head.

A few ex-convicts were placed on farms for the Prisoner's Association. This phase of the work was quite helpful.

A number of letters of appreciation have been received by the club from the boys and their farmer employers.

* * *

Greensburg, Pa.: Rotarian Charles Johnson was the first Greensburg Rotarian to enlist and he asked to be assigned to the first contingent leaving for the training camp. In honor of Charlie his comrades of the Rotary club gave a bake prior to their departure for Camp Lee at Petersburg, Va. A quantity of produce from the Rotary farm helped to make the affair a great success.

* * *

Hamilton, Ont.: A plan tried with great success by the Hamilton Rotarians to raise \$45,000 for the purchase of material for hospital supplies and for comforts for soldiers and sailors is prescribed as follows:

A good advertising campaign of preparation is made for a collection on a certain Sunday. On the Friday previous, envelopes are distributed to houses in the city by soldiers. This envelope states on the back of it what the campaign is for. On one end is space for the list of names and amounts contributed with a notation that everyone in the household should be given an opportunity to subscribe. The envelopes are all numbered and addressed. The city was divided into routes and each soldier was given a specific route. On Sunday they collected the envelopes. When there was no one at home, they left cards taking the names and addresses so that these people could be followed up thru the mail. The soldiers reported back to the bank which was handling the funds and by 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, all of the returns were in. Between 600 and 700 men were used for the distribution and collection of the envelopes and in addition to those distributed by the soldiers, smaller envelopes were left at the schools for the use of the school children. The total of one collection in this manner was \$27,000. Rotarian Frank McGee, Bank of Hamilton Building, can supply additional information to Rotary clubs desiring to put on a similar campaign.



MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Judge for yourself—compare Murad with any 25 cent cigarette.

REMEMBER—*Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.*

Sanargyros **Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World**



Packages of Tens and Twenties



Made for and by
ROTARIANS

Shelltex
TRADE MARK
Shur-on
EYEGLASSES & SPECTACLES

Economical, besides being comfortable and stylish, for they protect the glasses from breakage and save extra lenses.



Like all Shur-ons — Quality Guaranteed. At most high-grade optometrists, opticians and oculists, or write us. Look for the name Shur-on or Shelltex in the bridge.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO., 257 Andrew Street
←Trademark Est. 1864 Rochester, N. Y.

Earlier in the Morning and Increased Wagon Service

Are the natural results of using Perfection Pull Caps—it's a sure thing because—all things being even—the consumer prefers the touch of elegance and convenience given the milk bottle by the use of the



We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our Exhibition at the National Dairy Show, Columbus—Spaces No. 43 and No. 44.

HAGERSTOWN CAP COMPANY

DEPARTMENT "H"

New York Office—1000 Childs Building
108-10 West 34th St.

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

Hamilton, Ont.: All summer, Hamilton Rotarians have been in the more-production campaign. Not only have several members of the club handled acreage individually for the raising of vegetables and poultry, but the club as a whole has had charge of a sixteen-acre farm, about eight miles from the city, and by good team work, has been able to harvest a goodly crop of vegetables and fruit. All of this harvest has either been marketed for the Red Cross, or has been sent direct to the Red Cross kitchens, in the city, where during August and September, thousands of jars of fruit were put up and shipped overseas for the use of the soldiers. Rotarian ladies have worked all summer at the kitchens and the men have put in a good many nights, packing the fruit for shipment. The farm was donated to the club by W. J. Southam of the Spectator.

* * *

Iowa City, Iowa: Rotarians are still actively engaged in War work. At various times they have promoted, encouraged, and assisted a bureau for farm laborers, a Red Cross campaign, a war Y. M. C. A. campaign, etc., making also substantial contributions for such undertakings.

Rotarian John Voss is the first member of the Iowa City club to be called to the colors. He has gone to Camp Dodge to act as dental surgeon with the initial rank of first lieutenant. A farewell banquet was given Friday evening, September 28, in honor of Jack, and of Earl Browning, former secretary of the Rotary club and of the Iowa City Commercial club, who has just removed to Muscatine.

* * *

Lafayette, Ind.: The Rotary club has donated \$50 to a fund being raised in the city to supply each drafted man from Lafayette with a comfort kit. The club also has gotten behind the movement to supply the soldiers with reading matter. A number of grateful letters have been received from French war orphans to whom contributions have been sent by the Lafayette club.

* * *

Lake Charles, La.: The Rotary club has taken an active part in securing the Government's Aviation Camp and has earned the appreciation of every resident of Lake Charles. The Aviation Camp is a matter of keenest interest and comes in for a share of attention at all gatherings in the city during these days. At a recent club luncheon, a number of contractors who work on the camp were guests, as well as several prominent lumbermen. The Rotary club participated in the organization of the Council of Defense for the parish.

* * *

Lexington, Ky.: The Lexington Rotary Club is behind a movement to raise \$1,500 for a tent and equipment for the chaplain of the Second Kentucky Infantry. Twenty men for Camp Zachary Taylor as the first representatives of Lexington in the National Army were guests at a luncheon held in their honor. Ex-President Jones, chairman of the local board, made the principal address to the future soldiers. President Fitch greeted the twenty men in his official capacity as head of the Rotary club. A special musical program

was arranged by soldiers from Camp Stanley.

* * *

Little Rock, Ark.: Secretary Sid M. Brooks reports of the war activities of the Little Rock club as follows:

"We haven't said much about what we have done but it should not be forgotten that we have done quite a few things. The entire meeting September 13th was given over to training camp activities. We have not only publicly endorsed the movement for making our training camp environment clean but we have cooperated with that department's representative here, Howard H. Railey. Mr. Railey has advised us that he is arranging to publish a story of the work done in Little Rock in *The Independent* of New York City, which article would be published with the endorsement of the Little Rock Rotary Club.

"We have taken our money and helped build good roads around the cantonment. We have used our funds for other purposes and are soon to inaugurate a plan to extend some kind of entertainment in keeping with the spirit of Rotary to every Rotarian and son of a Rotarian in training at Camp Pike. From time to time, we will ask the Rotarians and sons of Rotarians in training to personally invite others in the camp to these entertainments.

"We have had our hands full and it is with pardonable pride that we say the Little Rock Rotary Club has done itself proud in helping the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Board of Commerce and all other influences in helping to make this an ideal community in which to train soldiers.

"Our problems have been peculiar. We have had to assist in the elimination of vice in every form. We have had to provide funds for road bills, assist with our individual contributions in the organization of a company to supply the cantonment with fresh artesian water and to secure the needed 3,000 acres of land for the Camp.

"The offices of the club secretary is on the eighth floor of the largest building in Little Rock on the main corner of the city. A large Rotary flag flies from the window. Provision is made for the extension of courtesies to visiting Rotarians or their relatives. If we were to record all the things that the colonels and majors located in Little Rock have said about our work, we would be able to publish a small volume."

Secretary Brooks has been appointed one of the eight members of the War Service Board in Little Rock as the representative of the Rotary club.

* * *

Livingston, Mont.: A good patriotic stunt was pulled off by the Rotary club as a send-off for the members of the National Army from Livingston. The week for the departure of the quota a reception and dance was given to them to which the entire town was invited.

The night before their departure, the club gave a banquet to the soldiers. As each soldier entered the room he was given a sealed envelope in which was a card case and bill fold.



SHIP YOUR AUTOMOBILES AND MACHINERY THE T-C. F. CO. WAY "The Way of Safety and Saving"

"Comparatively few know whether they are getting the transportation they are paying for; or whether they are paying as little as they might for the transportation they are getting."

Wm. C. Cowling, the man who planned the methods by which the Ford Motor Company effects freight savings of thousands of dollars annually.

Ship your Automobiles, Machinery and other freight through the

Trans-Continental Freight Co.

and, like so many others, be sure on these two points as well as of prompt service and greatest safety. Through cars at reduced rates to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Denver, and from Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc., to Chicago, New York and all Eastern cities.

Know what the T-C F. Co. Way will mean to you. Send for "A Treatise on Automobile Shipment," a book of facts you need.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO. Woolworth Bldg. NEW YORK
Tel. Barclay 3940

General Offices, 203 Dearborn St., Chicago

Old South Bldg., Boston
Ellicott Square, Buffalo

Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati
Alaska Bldg., Washington

Pacific Bldg., San Francisco
Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles

Write the Nearest Office

Classified Business Directory

COMMERCIAL ARTISTS

ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR ALL KINDS OF ADVERTISING, reasonable prices, extraordinary work—Drawing for letterhead \$2.00. Holt Schumacher Drawer 350, Dallas, Tex

PATENTS

CANADIAN, FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT Solicitors, the old established Canadian firm, Ottawa office 5 Elgin St., Member of Ottawa Rotary Club.

PATENTS IN CANADA. HERBERT J. S. DENNISON, Toronto, Canada, Patent expert. Over 20 years, experience in Patents and Practical Engineering.

PIPE ORGANS

HENRY PILCHER'S SONS OF LOUISVILLE, KY., Manufacture Pipe Organs for Churches, Auditoriums and Residences, according to Rotary standards. Correspondence invited.

RADIATOR VALVES

"DOLE" BALL-BEARING PACKLESS RADIATOR Valves for Steam, Hot Water and Modulating Systems. Dole Valve Co., 208 North Fifth Ave., Chicago.

ROTARY FLAGS

OFFICIAL ROTARY FLAGS SHOULD FLOAT FROM the flagstaff of every Rotary Hotel and meeting place. Made in all sizes according to the official design as adopted by the International Association of Rotary Clubs. Write for particulars. Carnie-Goudie Mfg. Co., Rotarians, Kansas City, Mo.

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.



Capt. S. S. Brown's residence, three story brick building, 44x85 feet, raised 168 feet and moved 500 feet from the B. & O. tracts at Brown's Station, to the top of Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN EICHLEAY, Jr., Co.

HOUSE RAISING AND MOVING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. B. Eichleay, Sec'y, Member Pittsburgh Rotary Club
Work undertaken wherever THE ROTARIAN goes

In one of the pockets of the case was a "Sammy Backer" card on which was written the name of a member of the club. The soldier was then introduced to his backer and both of them sat together at the table. The time was too short to tell exactly what will be the result but enough is known to say that it workt fine. Each soldier went away with the feeling that he had at least one man behind who was his friend and who was going to think about him. The club expects to get a backer for every volunteer in the army and navy from the county. The "Sammy Backer" card on the face of it had the following:

"SAMMY BACKER" CARD.

To John Doe
one of Montana's first to be called presented
by his backer
Mr. Citizen
on behalf of the citizens of Park County,
Montana.

The American flag in colors was printed on the face of the card. On the back was a pledge from the backer to the soldier expressing appreciation of his sacrifice and pledging himself to supply the soldier each month with current reading matter, tobacco, etc. and to perform any personal service that the soldier might want attended to while he is absent at the front. The Secretary of the Livingston Club, Frederick Keast, will be glad to give further particulars to any club that desires them.

Muskogee, Okla.: The Rotary club entertained forty-six of the drafted men with a dinner at the Sawokla Cafeteria. They also recently entertained the student officers of eastern Oklahoma on their return for a short furlough from Fort Logan A Roots Arkansas. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Sells of Washington who was also a guest gave the boys a patriotic talk.

Portland, Me.: A large silk regimental flag was presented by the Rotary Club to the First Maine Heavy Field Artillery, generally known as Milliken Regiment. The presentation was in connection with a dinner attended by many officers and members of the regiment, Governor Carl E. Milliken and his staff also being present.

Portland, Me.: Without exception September was the busiest month in the life of the Portland Rotary Club. First there was an interesting and helpful talk on the chlorine industry and its uses as a means of defense, and offense. Then the club entertained Brigadier-General White and Col. C. D. Murray, K. C., and other officials at the opening of the British recruiting campaign. Next the club presented a regimental flag to the First Maine Heavy Artillery regiment. Then came the entertainment of the Black Watch regiment, about 150 men being the guests on a most inspiring occasion. The club is rapidly fulfilling its Rotary pledge to foster and uphold the work of the city officials in interesting men to enter the government service.

Portland, Ore.: Several invitations were extended by civic organizations of Portland

to James W. Gerard, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, to visit Portland and deliver an address. He accepted the invitation from the Rotary club. It quickly developed that a luncheon would not accommodate the thousands who wished to hear Mr. Gerard, so a public meeting was held at noon at the auditorium, and the club extended invitations to all high dignitaries of the state, city, army, and navy. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings in the city for some time. His subject was the reasons for the war and why America must fight to victory.

Rochester, N. Y.: Mite boxes are in the hands of all Rochester Rotarians calling for a deposit of ten cents a day—to be saved out of tobacco money. The contents of these boxes is to be sent to the starving babies of France and Belgium. The face of the box reads: "Fifty Fifty! Divide your spending money for candy, cigars, movies, etc. with the little tots who need a lift."

A card index of all local soldier Rotarians is on the President's Table at each meeting. These cards are given out to members in attendance, who must write a soldier-letter that week to the card taken. In this way every soldier Rotarian will hear at least once a week from a different Rotarian in his home city.

Rome, Ga.: Floyd County's first increment for the National Army were honor guests of the Rome Rotary Club at the General Forrest Hotel. Robert W. Graves presided. John W. Maddox and Capt. Harry Meikleham were the speakers. The luncheon closed with the guests standing and singing America.

Salt Lake City, Utah: The Club has taken up the matter of raising as a mess fund for the Utah Light Artillery. The amount hoped for is \$10,000, and due to the energetic work of the Committee, headed by "Joe" Decker, that sum is practically assured now.

Fred G. Redman, first one of the members to enlist, left for New York September 27, and it was expected he would sail for France early in October. He has enlisted in the American Field service. The members gathered at his home on the night before he left, to say farewell and make him a suitable gift. On the same evening, Captain Wesley King, who leaves with the Utah Field Artillery, for encampment some time in October, was visited, and received a present.

Springfield, Ill.: The effective inauguration of a campaign to bring about needed reforms in a city, a movement to awaken a more general interest in the war and the organization of a new military unit of one hundred members as part of the state's military establishment, are three Rotary club movements in Springfield which are sure to be of tremendous importance.

The recent military meeting was a great inspiration being attended by Adjutant General Dickson and Colonel Stuart of the 11th Illinois. Both soldiers laid stress upon the need for rigid law enforcement at home while many

Your Way's Right

YOU don't meet antagonism, or argument, or indifference, when you want to have your way at a Hotel Statler.

A cardinal principle of Statler policy is that "the guest is always right"—and every employee's job depends upon his living up to that policy in the service he renders every patron.

Courtesy, graciousness, cheerfulness and a real interest in what the patron wants are outstanding points of Statler Service—and any time that you don't get those things in a Hotel Statler the manager wants to know about it right away. He has to depend upon humanly rendered service, but he'll always see that our promises are kept.

HOTELS STATLER

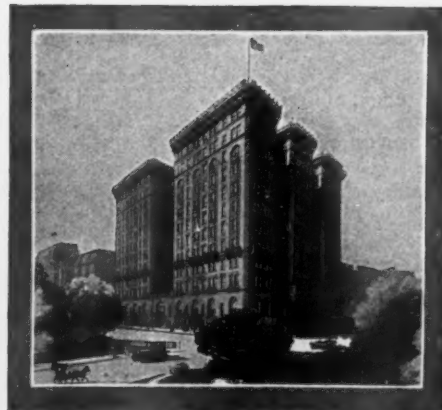
Buffalo Cleveland Detroit St. Louis

Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, (now building) will be Statler Operated.



In the Heart of Chicago
Hotel Sherman
 Downtown Rotary Club Hotel

Prices average one dollar per day less than those of any other hotel in America operated on the same plane of excellence. Every room with bath—\$2.00 a day and up.



HOTEL MAJESTIC NEW YORK

*Overlooking Central Pk. at 72d St.
 Near to all that's desirable
 Far from all that's undesirable*

Rooms \$2.00 and up Club Breakfasts

If you maintained a home in New York City you'd want nothing more than the Hotel Majestic affords. Atmosphere, service, comfort, location and surroundings—all ideal. Stop at the Rotary residential hotel next time you're in New York.

I'll be glad to send you a booklet and assure you my personal attention.

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Lessee-Director

*Janssen wants to see you!
 at the famous Hofbrauhaus
 the greatest Restaurant in America
 30th Street & Broadway New York
 August Janssen*



You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

of the younger men are absent on war duty. Their speeches emphasized individual responsibility and the need of cooperation upon the part of men in every business and profession and willingness to make more sacrifice and to carry guns and fight if necessary for the maintenance of order at home.

General Dickson announced that reserve units, to at once become a part of the state's military force, would be formed and urged Rotarians to enlist with the result that almost all of the membership of the Springfield Rotary Club is signed to the muster roll. Nearly one hundred business and professional men enlisted that night. Most of the men have had military experience and a fine unit is assured. Hal M. Smith is Captain; B. F. Bliss, commander of the Spanish American War Veterans of Illinois, is 1st Lieutenant, and Jerome Leland is 2nd Lieutenant.

A recent conference of city and county officials with the Rotary club was held as the result of efforts of President Frazee. The subject was lawlessness and the need for maintaining order. The need of funds to carry on a moral campaign was realized and the Rotarians started such a fund by subscribing \$800 within a brief time.

* * *

Stockton, Calif.: About two years ago the Stockton club purchased a large American Flag 26 ft. x 56 ft. in size, which the boys have carried in numerous parades, and which has always elicited favorable comment. When Stockton sent her first quota of thirty nine soldier boys to Camp Lewis at American Lake, near Tacoma, the boys were given a rousing send off in the way of a patriotic rally. Thousands of citizens marched in the parade, headed by the thirty-nine soldiers carrying Rotary's big American flag, followed by mem-

bers of the Rotary Club, all carrying small flags. Needless to say the boys received a tremendous ovation all along the line of march.

* * *

Tampa, Fla.: The Tampa Rotary Club, in addition to its two day Liberty Loan campaign, in which it sold more than \$200,000 of the bonds, taking the lead in showing proper respect to the departing "Selects", and conducting an "Old Hoss Sale" which netted a handsome sum towards the purchase of three ambulances for the Florida troops to use in France, has adopted a plan for giving due acknowledgment to those homes and business houses which have sent men to the service. Attractive cards will be furnished by the club, to be hung conspicuously, bearing the Rotary emblem and reading as follows: "This Represents One Man Gone From This House To Make The World Safe For Democracy."

The president of the Tampa club has been appointed a member of the War Library Council for Florida, to conduct the campaign for this State's portion of the \$1,000,000 war library fund and the Tampa Rotarians will take active part in this work.

* * *

Wausau, Wis.: Wausau Rotary club has taken an active part in the demonstrations in honor of the departure of the soldiers for the training camps. The first 40 per cent. of the selected men ordered to Camp Grant were invited to attend a Rotary dinner given at St. Mary's School hall. There were 400 persons present—more than 100 of whom were the new soldiers. The dinner was served by the ladies of St. Elizabeth Guild. The speaker of the evening was Richard Lloyd Jones of Madison, editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal*.



COMMUNITY SERVICE



Albany, N. Y.: The Charity Committee is doing a great deal of good work. More than twenty cases of crippled children are receiving attention. Where artificial limbs can be provided, it is being done. Many poor children who otherwise would be unable to receive help of this nature are being attended to.

* * *

Asheville, N. C.: The Asheville Rotary club is making plans for a larger service to the community. The club has devoted special effort toward the betterment of the boys and the Big Brother movement on the part of the club members, wrought well. The school truants were also given attention with the result that truancy was largely reduced.

* * *

Columbus, Ohio: Largely thru the efforts of the Rotary club, the National Dairy Show was held in Columbus this year, October 18 to 27. Fully 350,000 people attended the wonderful exhibition. A permanent building was erected by the state for this and future convention and exposition purposes.

Evansville, Ind.: The Public Affairs Committee has been giving a series of reports on civic problems, such as health, education, labor conditions, taxation, public safety, etc. They have been so well presented that it was recommended that a day be set aside for their discussion by the entire club, and, if advisable, that the recommendations contained in the reports be presented to the proper city authorities.

* * *

Hamilton, Ont.: The club will have a Little Brothers' night and also has agreed to go behind the movement to raise another \$10,000, to complete the \$35,000 club house in Hamilton, for returned soldiers. Adam Brown, Hamilton's grand old man, only ninety-two years of age, now postmaster, and for over sixty-seven years prominent in the social and business life of the city, was made an honorary member, and in acknowledgment made one of the best speeches ever heard by the club.

Our Policy— Service Plus



Permanent customers are the basis of permanent success.

We Solicit an Opportunity to Serve You

In an endeavor to attain permanent and mutually profitable business dealings.

Largest Exclusive Makers of Rubber Hose

Electric Hose & Rubber Co.

Home office and works
Wilmington, Del., U. S. A.

Branches and agencies
throughout the world.

"Electric" Hose Wears Like a Pig's Nose

"C & C"

(Cantrell & Cochranes)

Ginger Ale

The Champagne of Ireland

Over fifteen centuries ago St. Patrick's Well in Dublin was famous throughout Ireland.

Today the waters of this historic well are drunk the world over in "C & C" Ginger Ale.

"C & C" has the life, the sparkle, the delicious crispness of champagne, without the fire.

See that you have "C & C" at the Club weekly luncheon and the monthly dinner and order in a dozen of "C & C" for your home.

Made by CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Ltd

(Established 1852)

DUBLIN & BELFAST

Agents for U.S.A., Messrs. Edward & John Burke, Ltd., 616-620 West 46th St NEW YORK, who will give full information to Rotarians as to nearest point from which to obtain supplies



The need for tire conservation is greater now than ever before. Spare shoes must be protected to obtain greatest mileage when finally used. The perfect protection for spare shoes is

The ALLEN TIRE CASE

Three styles, all colors, all sizes. At your dealers, or write

THE ALLEN AUTO SPECIALTY CO.
Manufacturers

16-24 West 61st Street, New York
2007 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Did You Ever Get Lost ???

When you "hit the trail" relying solely on your own resources, you need a

Leedawl Compass

to point the way, to save hours and miles of useless wandering.

Leedawl is the only Guaranteed Jeweled Compass at \$1.25. Has a jeweled needle, heavy and tempered steel point, silvered metal dial, screw top and white metal non-tarnishing case.

Step into your dealer's (Optician, Hardware, Sporting Goods), ask to see the Leedawl, \$1.25; Litenite, \$2.25; Meradial, \$3.00; Aurapole, \$3.00; Ceebysite, \$3.50; Magnapole, \$1.75; Flodial, \$1.75; Gydwil, \$2.50.

If he can't supply you or will not order for you, remit direct to us.

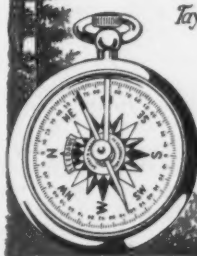
Write for folder or send 10 cents for book "The Compass, the Sign Post of the World."

Taylor Instrument Companies

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*Makers of Scientific
Instruments of
Superiority*

DEALERS—Taylor Made-in-America Compasses are Fast Sellers. Write for proposition today



You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

Havana, Cuba: El Club Rotario de la Habana, the only one in Latin America, is found at the head of various civic movements. President Menocal of Cuba, has assured a committee headed by President Alzugaray of the Rotary club that he has sent for American engineers to study the Havana water famine, and that he is determined to remedy the existing shortage.

Dr. Carlos Armenteros, sub-Secretary of Agriculture, was a guest of the club at a recent luncheon and promised to consider carefully the Rotarian recommendation that agricultural courses be added to public schools curriculums. A tremendous number of eggs and fowl are imported from the United States, which might as well be raised in Cuba.

Of numerous other subjects under consideration by the club, the most important is, perhaps, that of good roads. The club is a strong advocate of a national highway extending the length of the island, with feeders at desirable points. There are already provincial roads which might be utilized in welding together a great system. Experiments are now being made on short stretches to demonstrate the best and most economical material for permanent construction.

The Havana Rotary Club, altho not three years old, is already recognized as a potent influence for progress and better government and its aid is thoroly appreciated by the public departments.

Independence, Kans.: At a recent meeting four members pledged a large sum to buy a well known collection of arms, relics, and curios of the early Indian and plainsmen days. The collection has been presented to the city. The men who did this were H. E. West, N. K. Moody, Al Shulthis and Ewing Bailey. The Rotary club long since "put over" its part of the fund for War Recreation for soldiers.

Lynchburg, Va.: The Rotary Club is collecting a big coal fund for charity use this winter. The response to President Heald's plea for contributions has been generous and a number of checks have been received from non-Rotarians to President Heald's letter in the daily newspapers. He askt for \$4 at least from each member of the club and said that it would be better to give it now because if the appeal were made in December or January, people might think about the expense of Christmas and the new year's bills and might begrudge giving a dollar or two. He concluded his letter as follows:

"There are no blanks to fill out and no address envelopes enclosed. We feel sure that you will be sufficiently interested to mail your check or tell Julian Baber to charge it to your account. No other letter will follow this. So attend to it now."

Meridian, Miss.: The Meridian Rotary club has taken upon itself the education of a young woman of the community, having sent her last session to the Industrial Institute at Columbus, Miss. and making arrangements now for her to continue her studies there the coming session.

At the Christmas dinner for the working boys last year, Rotarian Walker Broach, the banker member, presented more than one hundred boys with a "Christmas Savings Club" with coupon for the first payment receipted. Inquiry at the bank shows that a very large percentage of the boys are keeping up their account. It is the club's intention to invite the boys again and to do something especially for the boys who have shown their appreciation by keeping up their account.

Montgomery, Ala.: Simpson Keller, state highway engineer, made a much appreciated talk on the Dixie Overland highway to the Rotary club. He showed that it would be the first transcontinental highway that could be used at all times of the year. Sometime during the coming year Alabama is expected to have her part of it finisht and have a great celebration in honor of the event. The Rotary club will aid in the completion of the Dixie Highway.

Muskogee, Okla.: A committee has been appointed to assist the city authorities in making a sanitary survey of the city. Another committee has also been appointed to devise ways and means to create a loan fund to be used in assisting worthy persons or causes.

Nashville, Tenn.: A recent municipal election in Nashville is responsible for the effort the Rotary Club of this city is making to get all of its members into the habit of voting. At the regular meeting following the election a poll was taken of all members failing to vote. It is announced that hereafter this plan will be systematically followed in an effort to "shame" the delinquents.

Oklahoma City, Okla.: The Rotary Club of Oklahoma City has recently decided to undertake to elevate the standards of homemaking, especially in those quarters where the family income ranges from \$10 to \$20 a week, and for this important work it has secured the talents, knowledge and services of a visiting housekeeper, Miss Daisy McFarlane. Thru Miss McFarlane, the Rotary club provides a teaching service that will be available to housekeepers who will give her a welcome. She will go into the homes, ready to solve every kind of housekeeping problem and give the kindest and friendliest sort of instructive advice. It is to bring order out of confusion, cleanliness out of uncleanness, nourishment out of semi-starvation and hope out of discouragement that the visiting housekeeper has been secured.

Stockton, Calif.: The Stockton Rotary Club has given its endorsement and active cooperation to the Boy Scouts movement in Stockton. At a recent luncheon, the club entertained H. B. Cross National Commissioner of the Scouts and pledged to him their assistance.

Akron, Ohio.: Wednesday, August first, Akron, Canton, Alliance, and Massillon Ro-

I Would Have Given One Hundred Dollars To Have Remembered His Name

"My Embarrassment Was Great. My Faulty Memory Had Again Failed Me."

Such experiences are unnecessary. You can be sure of yourself, acquire self confidence, speak without notes and make your memory dependable. Roth's Easy Memory Method is now ready for you.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

ROTH MEMORY INSTITUTE

366 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK



David M. Roth
Rotarian

Johnston Brokerage Co.

Manufacturers of Window Glass and Selling Agents for numerous Window Glass Manufacturers. Selling best brands. Also Heavy Specialties and ground and Chipped Glass. Orders for export given prompt attention.

GENERAL OFFICES

2104-2106 First National Bank Building
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

BRANCH OFFICE: KANSAS CITY, MO.
P. E. Cunningham, Secy-Treas. 1019 Commerce Bldg.

AGENCIES

E. H. FLOOD, Eastern Representative
NEW YORK, N. Y. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Room No. 807, No. 309 Broadway Franklin Bank Building

H. A. COLE, Western Representative
No. 916 Lumber Exchange Building CHICAGO, ILL.

A. D. MARTIN, Sales Agent
705 Sumpter Building DALLAS, TEXAS

JOS. TAYLOR & SON, Canadian Representatives
53 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT. and WINNIPEG, MAN.

OFFICERS:

J. R. JOHNSTON	- - -	President
L. S. CUNNINGHAM	- - -	Vice-President
P. E. CUNNINGHAM	- - -	Secretary-Treasurer
C. S. LEWIS	- - -	Asst. Secretary-Treasurer
STONE & STONE	- - -	Solicitors

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, \$150,000.00

Your Windows



will bring more buyers into your store when you make their displays more attractive. New display fixtures from the House of Lyons will help you do it. Our magazine, "Complete Display," will give you suggestions. Write for it and our catalogs.

Hugh Lyons & Co.

Display Cases, Fixtures and Forms
Main Office and Factory, Lansing, Michigan

Chicago Salesrooms
234 S. Franklin St.

New York Salesrooms
35 West 22nd Street

A Combination with Significance

Wear a United States flag—only with 48 stars and 13 stripes. Under this a Rotary Button.

We make both—beautifully enameled, and truthful in detail—

Popular prices—several qualities and sizes—all stamped—M10K or M14K—

Look for the stamp.

THE MILLER JEWELRY COMPANY

GREENWOOD BLDG. 6th & VINE

Cliff Miller, President—Rotarian

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

tarians joined in an outing at Congress Lake clubhouse. Baseball and other sports were the order of the afternoon. Akron won the ballgame for the third time and carried home the cup for good. Two hundred and fifty Rotarians and their families sat down to a dinner at seven o'clock. There were also swimming and boating races. Prizes of value were given and also drawn for by the ladies. This marks the third event of the kind during the past three years.

* * *

Halifax, N. S.: An event which will be productive of immediate beneficial results occurred recently when former District Governor C. J. Burchell and present District Governor Dr. D. A. MacRae, Dean of the Faculty of Law of Dalhousie University, visited Charlottetown as guests of a number of prominent citizens of that place at an informal dinner to discuss Rotary. Following a talk by Dr. MacRae on the history and purposes of Rotary and a general discussion of the subject, a temporary organization for a Rotary club in Charlottetown was formed.

* * *

Lancaster, Penn.: Twenty-one members of the Lancaster club motored to Harrisburg to take part in the annual Field Day at the inter-city meeting of the Lancaster, Reading, York and Harrisburg Rotary clubs. The Lancaster Rotarians came off with flying colors winning first place in most of the events. A pretty feature of the day occurred at the luncheon following the contests when President Fraim of the Lancaster club presented to President Buchanan of the Harrisburg club an immense red rose. When President Buchanan went to accept the rose, a spring was prest which caused it to open and release two white pigeons, symbolic of the president of the International Association. Wm. A. Brinkman of Lancaster was responsible for this stunt.

* * *

Nashville, Tenn.: An invitation of the Chattanooga Rotary Club for an inspection of the second Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, was accepted Sept. 25 by twenty-five members of the Nashville club. A full day was spent in Chattanooga where Gwyn Brock had charge of arrangements. Luncheon was served at Signal Mountain, and the afternoon was occupied in a tramp over the training camp reservation which is located on the old Chicamauga battle field. Rotarians W. R. Manier, Jr., and Frank Mayfield, candidates from the Nashville Club, are attending this camp, and returned to Chattanooga for the dinner given the visitors at the Patten Hotel that night.

* * *

Stockton, Cal.: "Ladies' Nights" have

always been very popular with the Stockton club. Except during the summer, these meetings have been held the third Wednesday of every month, at which interesting, instructive and enjoyable programs are arranged. An unusually interesting innovation at the first fall gathering, this year, was an interchange of speakers. Representatives from San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose and Sacramento, each gave short talks on matters pertaining to Rotary's welfare. Dewey Powell, District Governor, is responsible for this. It is his plan to have all the clubs of his district send speakers to other clubs at different times of the year, and in this way create a more friendly club relationship and acquaintanceship.

* * *

Tacoma, Wash.: A party of ten Tacoma Rotarians with their wives motored to Bellingham in company with twenty Rotarians from Seattle to assist at the birth of the Rotary Club of Bellingham. The combined party reached Everett in time for the regular Rotary luncheon and after the luncheon were joined by twenty Everett Rotarians for the trip to Bellingham. At Bellingham speeches were made by Rotarians from Seattle, Everett and Tacoma and a ten minute talk by Ernest Skeel on Rotary so enthused his hearers the prediction was made that the new club soon would be heard from.

* * *

Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Representatives of the Rotary clubs of Anniston, Selma, Gadsden, Mobile and Birmingham met with Tuscaloosa Rotary and the day was a memorable one for visitors and homefolks as well. Early in the morning Tuscaloosa's visitors were taken to Kaulton, and later to Smith Hall at the University. From the university a drive was made to Bryce Hospital for the Insane where a stop was made and the big institution carefully examined. From the hospital the visitors motored to Riverview, where the steamer Baldwin was boarded for a trip to Lock 17. The Tuscaloosa cornet band added much to the pleasure of the trip. There were addresses by Rotarians Blair, Friedman, Barnett, Nesbitt, Hood, Johnstone and Dr. Phillips. Dancing was indulged in until luncheon was served. After the arrival at Lock 17, all who cared to do so went in for a swim. As soon as the boat headed for home, Birmingham Rotary Club called the assemblage to order and conducted a mock meeting that provided mirth and merriment for an hour or more. Before arriving at Tuscaloosa, numerous large watermelons were served. There was not an idle moment from the start in the morning until the visitors started for their homes in the evening at 8:30. Tuscaloosa was delighted to have these visitors; it was a day well spent.

Miscellaneous Club Affairs

Albany, N. Y.: By defeating Utica in the fourth of a series of golf matches, Albany has won permanently the silver cup offered to the team winning three out of five matches.

The only match won by Utica was that played at Utica last summer.

* * *

Asheville, N. C.: One of the most interesting

*Rotarian George C. Brown,
Managing Director of the*

Hotel Martha Washington

(Woman's Hotel)

29 East 29th St., (near Fifth Ave.)
NEW YORK

Extends a cordial invitation to the wives, daughters and women friends of fellow Rotarians to stop at his hotel when visiting the metropolis unaccompanied.

There are 500 spotless rooms. Rates \$1.50 per day and up. For parties of five or more a large room at \$1.00 per day per person. A special feature is our excellent Table d'hôte luncheon at 40 cents; dinner at 50 cents.

Comfort, Convenience and Protection, all important to the woman traveler in the metropolis, are found at the Martha Washington in their highest degree.

*Illustrated booklet, "Who's Who,"
giving the names and vocations of
227 New York women, sent Free*

ROTARIANS

KEITH'S FINE PAPERS

for correspondence purposes, are for people who are "correspondingly" correct in whatever they do.

Ask your dealer
for "Keith's
Parchment-Bond"

American Papeterie
Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
ALBANY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

COMBS

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

A School of Individual Instruction and Service

33d Year of Success

Because of its distinguished faculty, original and scientific methods, individual instruction, high ideals, breadth of culture and moderate cost, combined with modern and efficient management, the Combs Conservatory affords opportunities not obtainable elsewhere for a complete musical education.

Faculty: *Gilbert Reynolds Combs*, Piano; *Henry Schradieck*, Violin; *Hugh A. Clarke*, Mus. Doc., Theory; *Herman Sandby*, Violoncello; *Nelson A. Chesnutt*, Voice, and 75 assistant teachers, graduates of the Conservatory and trained in the Scientific, Psychological and Sound Pedagogical Methods for which this Conservatory is noted.

All branches taught, including Normal Training Course for Teachers and Public School Music Supervision. Degrees conferred.

Four Pupils' Recitals a week. Daily Supervision. Daily reports. Two complete Pupils' Symphony Orchestras. **Dormitories for Women.**

Reciprocal Relations with University of Pa.

A School of Enthusiasm, Loyalty and Success

Our 36-page Illus. Year Book mailed free

Gilbert Reynolds Combs

(Rotarian)

Founder and Director.

1319-27-29-31 South Broad Street
Philadelphia

FOR YOUR HOME

A cleaner that will save your good wife all the drudgery of housecleaning, one that will keep your house sweet and free from dust and dirt without labor and at low cost. It is the

TUEC STATIONARY CLEANER

For Health and Cleanliness



It is made by a Rotarian organization in the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of electric cleaners. By moving the greatest volume of air per minute it does the most efficient cleaning in skyscraper or cottage.

Given the Highest Award, the Grand Prize, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

Write for the TUEC Book

The United Electric Co.

Canton, Ohio—Dept. R—Toronto, Can.

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.

meetings in the history of the club was in September when William Jennings Bryan was the guest and made a wonderful patriotic address. Mr. Bryan is an honorary member of the Asheville club and in expression of its appreciation of this honor he said that he was a resident of Asheville in the summer and a resident of Miami in the winter but that he lived in Nebraska. He paid a high compliment to Rotary when he said: "I regard the Rotary club as the most representative club in the United States. This is because it is the only club that I know of that seeks to represent all activities. It takes the pickt ones in all lines of industries. It represents the highest and best in our citizenship. Short as its life is, already it has given indications of the best purposes." He said that when the Rotary convention was held, that there were no swelling of barroom receipts and added "I have a high opinion of some other conventions. I have been nominated by a few of them but I cannot say that they did not swell the barroom receipts."

In the course of his remarks on the war he said "Being in this war, we must stand together and fight it thru whether it be a long or a short war. I leave it to others to argue the causes. I cannot discuss it without arousing dissension and since the American people decided to enter this war all discussion as to the propriety must cease."

The Asheville club invited the presidents and secretaries of every Rotary club in North and South Carolina to attend this meeting. I. L. Graves of Knoxville, chairman of the International Committee on Education, was one of the speakers.

* * *

Buffalo, N. Y.: The annual outing of the Buffalo Rotary Club was held in September at Wanakah Yacht Club on Lake Erie and was attended by nearly 400. The outing was most successful and proved that there was nothing like such affairs to bring the members together in a real clubby spirit. The moving picture man was on hand to take films of the affair and the Rotarians expect to see themselves next winter as they were in September. There were all sorts of games and contests.

The Buffalo club recently has started a bulletin which will be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. It is the intention to publish matters of interest to Rotarians only, including items of personal interest, as there are many matters which come up of real interest to Rotarians, and particularly so during the war, which cannot be taken care of in the regular Weekly Letter or at the weekly luncheons.

* * *

Butte, Mont.: At a recent meeting of the Rotary club, the labor situation in the mining districts in Montana and Butte especially was discust and an extensive address was delivered by Rotarian L. O. Evans, chief attorney for the Anaconda Company, and all the other companies that formerly comprised the Amalgamated Copper Company. Rotarian Evans showed that the men responsible for the labor troubles in Butte and those who were most violent in opposition to the use of

the "rustling card system" are members of the I. W. W. and that the company adopted the card system in order to safeguard the mine property and the people working in them from dangerous acts by members of the I. W. W.

He showed that out of nearly 54,000 applications for work filed in four and one half years, only 647 had been denied work. He made the statement that the leaders of the Metal Mine Workers' Union, which is fighting the rustling card system, are almost identically the same as those who disrupted the Western Federation of Miners in 1914 and most of them are directly connected with the I. W. W. movement.

He said that the labor men who comprised the committee that met Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin upon her recent visit to Butte were most of them men affiliated with the I. W. W. and advocates of sabotage, revolution and direct action, securing "protection in their nefarious preachments under the cloak of freedom of speech." The members of the club were very much interested in this talk.

* * *

Hamilton, Ont.: Interest in club doings was kept alive during the summer months by informal luncheons held weekly, and the opening of the regular fall season was signalized by an evening meeting with a banner attendance. President Cooper, Russell Kelley, F. A. Magee, Bruce Carey, R. L. Smith, E. D. Willard, L. P. Tobey, Stuart Lees and D. B. Wood gave addresses on the outstanding features of the Atlanta convention, and the club decided on a programme for the winter based largely on the messages the delegates brought back from the convention.

* * *

Hartford, Conn.: The club has obligated itself to raise \$1,000 for a general New England fund to take a live New England delegation to the Kansas City convention. The On-To-Convention committee has been appointed with Rotarian M. C. Manternach as chairman.

* * *

Lansing, Mich.: The Rotary club's unique summer program proved a great success, the members visiting places of interest instead of having the usual Friday noon luncheons. The summer schedule opened July 27th when the Rotarians were entertained at the Michigan Agricultural College. Other places visited were the Industrial School, the Michigan School for Blind, Pine Lake, a neighboring summer resort, Battle Creek and Camp Custer to attend the meeting of the Southern Michigan clubs to plan activities in connection with the cantonment. September 28th Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Cady entertained the club at the parlors of the Plymouth Congregational Church as a farewell to the Rotary club's chaplain who has moved to Boston. October 12th an evening meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce and new members were initiated, the ladies were present and it was an inspirational Rotary gathering.

* * *

Roanoke, Va.: The Roanoke Rotarians were entertained at Dr. Trout's brand new dairy barn at "Summerdene." The guests

PLACE YOUR

**FIRE
TORNADO or
AUTOMOBILE**

INSURANCE

with the

**Michigan Commercial
Insurance Company
of Lansing, Michigan**

Prompt Adjustments. Satisfactory Service

See our local agent

B. L. HEWETT, Secretary
(Rotarian)

ROTARY BANKS EVERYWHERE

Depository for I. A. of R. C. You are invited
to send us your
terms for col-
lecting items in
your vicinity.



Write for our
terms for good
"Rotary Brand"
of service.

R. F. CHAPIN, Secy.
Member Chicago Rotary Club

Pat. Applied For



FLY A SERVICE FLAG

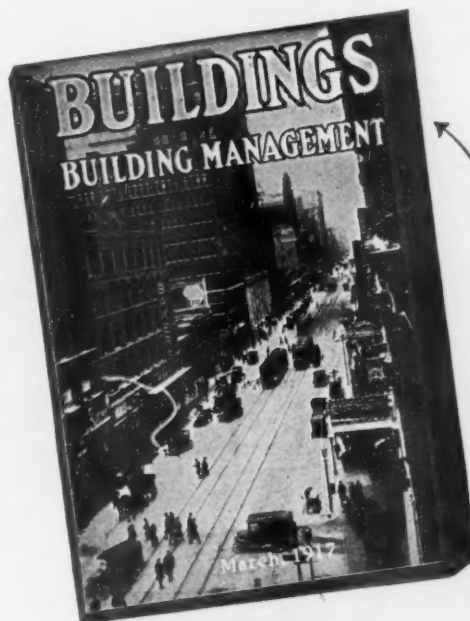
From your Home, Church, Club or Business

Show the patriotism of your household
by letting passersby see how many of its
men are serving the country in Army,
Navy, or any branch. Bill in Congress
to make flag official. Col. Theo. Roosevelt
flies a flag with 4 stars. Size 36x24

in.; red border, white field, one blue star for each person in service;
fast colors, durable bunting, well sewed. Sent postpaid for \$2—
one to five of stars. Special size flags any number stars on order. #
U. S. SERVICE FLAG CO., 1251 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.

America's Tested Tires
GOODRICH
BLACK SAFETY TREADS
THE B.F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.



Here's a Humdinger of a Salesman

That calls on the buyers
for more than 21,000
buildings each month

You'd like to hire a man who could do
that, wouldn't you?

BUILDING MANAGEMENT

magazine goes to that number of building own-
ers and managers every month. They read it,
not for entertainment but as a matter of busi-
ness because it is edited exclusively for them.
Its wonderful growth during the eleven years of
existence is due to the SERVICE it renders its
readers.

Make the advertising pages of this magazine
your salesman. Acquaint these building owners
and managers with your product.

Their buildings represent an investment of
\$3,789,426,433. The managers of those
buildings spent \$174,181,786 last year for
supplies, materials, and equipment.

You buy no waste circulation in BUILDING
MANAGEMENT. Every reader is a buyer.
Let us tell you about the quality and quantity
of its circulation. You haven't seen the classiest
class magazine until you have examined BUILD-
ING MANAGEMENT. Dare us to send you
a copy.

Patterson Publishing Company

C. A. Patterson

928 City Hall Square Bldg. Chicago

Members A. B. C.
Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Rotary Club

were greeted by a party of milkmaids and a number of fairies. The fairies came single file, smallest first, and graduated to the end of the line and were led by milkmaids. After this open air symposium, the club members marched to their stalls at the dairy barn. George Lawson and some other miscreant whose name soon will be forgotten, handed out a "shocking" welcome at the door by forming the two poles of an electric circuit. Each man who played the game fairly had a stall and in the concrete feed troughs were tomatoes, sandwiches and the like, while the milkmaids carted gallons of buttermilk and sweet milk. After the luncheon, there were the usual Rotary doings.

Rochester, N. Y.: Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale was a recent club speaker and talk on the "Franchise for Women of New York." The summer outing of the Rochester Rotary Club at Manitou Beach was the largest and most successful one ever held by the club.

CLUB NEWS ITEMS TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Akron, Ohio: Rotarians are active in the Home Guard, protecting the water supply, some 12 miles from the city, guarding the expensive dam and reservoir. Several Rotarians are officers and a number are privates. Each month, 24 hours' duty is expected of every one.

Boston, Mass.: Presidents from seven and secretaries from eight of the clubs in District No. 1 were present at the fourth meeting of the New England Rotary Executives' Club, held in Boston, with District Governor Lansing presiding. Only two of the thirteen clubs were not represented. The discussions covered such important topics as: Intensive Rotary as a Business Asset; Aggressive Executive Ability; Cooperation, Coordination, and Concentration in New England Rotary; Qualifications of Rotary

Salt Lake City, Utah: The committee on the 1919 International Convention, confident that it will come to Salt Lake, is preparing preliminary plans for the reception and entertainment of the visiting Rotarians. Recently a number of members made a trip by motor to Little Zion and came back quite enthusiastic and certain that this wonderful bit of Nature's great show will be an added attraction for visiting delegates in 1919.

* * *

San Francisco, Calif.: The Rotary club recently was addressed by President Leland's sister-in-law, Mrs. R. S. Emerick, a congressional missionary recently returned from Armenia and Syria. Long before she finished telling of the conditions in those countries, there wasn't a dry eye in the room and every man realized that the only limit to his giving to help win the war will come when he has nothing more to give.

Clubs in Community Service.

Following this meeting came the regular monthly dinner of the Boston club, the executives being guests of the club; there were nearly 200 present. At the start the meeting took on a decidedly patriotic tinge, the members being enthused by talks in favor of Liberty Bond purchases. A splendid talk was made by Lewis Buddy, National Field Commissioner of the Boy Scouts. Governor Lansing made a stirring appeal for the living by all men of that higher life, which, in its essence and accomplishment, is the Rotary life. He urged every Rotarian to wear his Rotary button as a sign that he was trying to live such a life. Then followed twelve four-minute talks by a president or secretary of each club represented, in which he "sold his city to the audience and put his home town on the map of New England."

Read What Rotarian Bradley Says About THE SIG-NO-GRAPH



"What Willard is to the pugilistic world—what the White Sox are to baseball—what McCormick is to tenors—what Rotary is to business—all combined means just what the Sig-no-graph is, in my opinion, to high grade advertising. It makes my windows pay dividends, instead of being a dead expense."

—R. P. Bradley, Peoria, Ill.

The Sig-No-Graph Mfg. Co.

431-439 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois
NATE HERZOG, (Rotarian)

Send for Booklet on "Suggestions for Christmas Advertising"

OFFICIAL "SERVICE FLAG" EMBLEM EXACT SIZE



PAT APPLIED FOR

in honor of your son, brother, father or sweetheart. An exact copy of the authorized SERVICE FLAG: red border, white field, blue star. (1, 2 or 3 stars). Each star on the white field indicates one soldier, sailor, marine, nurse or other person in the war service of the country. Badge made with screw back button or pin. 14k gold plate, best quality hard enamel. Sent postpaid 50c each.

U. S. SERVICE FLAG CO., 1251 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.

KOSMOS-ART CO.
120 E. 6TH.
CINTO.

PENNANTS

WRITE
FOR OUR
ROTARY CLUB FOLDER

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.



WALRUS MFG. CO.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS



MANUFACTURERS OF
FIXTURES FOR BANKS, STORES
LABORATORIES & DOMESTIC SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTS, CARBONATORS,
REFRIGERATOR DISPLAY CASES.

EXTENSIVE BUILDERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF HIGH GRADE
SEND FOR CATALOGS **SODA FOUNTAINS** REPRESENTATIVES IN
ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.



JAMES E. MORRISON CO.

1162 PENOBSCOT BLDG., DETROIT

Efficiency Engineers

SHOP ORGANIZATION, FACTORY PRODUCTION
AND
MANUFACTURING COSTS
James J. Martindale, V. P., Rotarian

ADDING MACHINE ROLLS

Write us for samples and prices
THE DUDLEY PAPER CO.

W. C. Dudley, Gen'l Mgr., Rotarian
Lansing, Mich.

PAPER HATS

FOR
ROTARY

DANCES, STAGS, BANQUETS
AND ALL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

FAVOR PAPERWEAR WORKS

Write for
Suggestions
and Prices



81 W. LAKE ST.
CHICAGO

THE LANDERS BROS. CO.

Manufacturers of

Buckram, Webbing, Gimp Cotton
Goods, etc., for

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE

and

AUTOMOBILES

Mohair and Auto Top Material
Artificial Leather—Rubber Cloth
Canvas Innersoling for Shoe Manufacturers
THE LANDERS BROTHERS COMPANY
Dept. R4, Toledo, Ohio

LET US HELP YOU
SOLVE
THE HIGH COST OF PAPER
PROBLEM

DOUGLAS WRAY PAPER CO.

INCORPORATED

RELIABLE SECONDS and JOBS
in PAPER and CARDBOARD

PRINTERS BUILDING . . CHICAGO

NARRAGANSETT HOTEL

Largest and Leading Hotel in Providence

Headquarters for Rotarians

250 Rooms \$1.50 per day and upwards 200 Baths

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET

THE ONONDAGA

ROTARY HEADQUARTERS

and the leading Hotel in

SYRACUSE

PROCTOR C. WELCH, Manager

THE CROWN HOTEL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FAIRNESS The Home of Simplicity, Refine- GOOD
COURTESY ment and Comfort for the Traveler SERVICE

FRED MANSFIELD, Prop., Rotarian
WM. H. WADE, Manager

THE KERCHER BATHS

Rotarians, when you come to Chicago
don't fail to visit

THE KERCHER BATHS

S. E. COR. CONGRESS AND WABASH

George Kercher (Member Rotary Club) Sec'y
Best Baths in Chicago Established 40 Years

LABELS

If You Want the Best

LABELS

PRINTED CARTONS, OR PACKAGE WRAPPERS IN COLORS. SEND US YOUR SPECIFICATIONS AND
SAMPLES. COLOR WORK OUR SPECIALTY.

THE KEHM, FIETSCH & MILLER CO.

436 W. Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. R. Benedict (Rotarian)

LABELS

LABELS

will be serving your advertisers if you will mention **THE ROTARIAN** when writing them.

We Must Decline

to be considered in the same breath with bazaar programs, Society directories or the annual booklet of the local sewing circle.

The question of advertising in the Rotarian is a question of results, and charitable friendship has nothing to do with the "price of putty."

We Insist

that our space is a cracking good buy from a purely business standpoint—and we will lay our claims beside those of any publication on your list. Forget all sentiment for a

minute and think over this question:

"Where can I buy circulation that reaches 33,000 *leading* business men—credit A1—with *desire* and *power* to buy?"

Write us—let us prove up!

FRANK R. JENNINGS,

Adv. Manager THE ROTARIAN

910 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

R1117

....., 1917

Send us advertising rates and full particulars regarding THE ROTARIAN as an advertising medium.

Name..... Town.....

Business.....

Rotarians to Develop Individual Boys

The Atlanta Rotary Convention adopted a resolution, recommended by the International Committee on Work Among the Boys, which urged all clubs and individual Rotarians to take an active part in work for the boys. The committee reported "that constructive work tending to the proper character building and development of boys is the greatest work which Rotarians can undertake and that it should be encouraged and fostered and carried out under the direction of the International Association."

The resolution adopted by the convention stated:

Whereas, There is an expressed belief on the part of most of the Rotary Clubs and the members thereof that real constructive work is essential to the life and development of the Rotary Club, and to its rendering the maximum service to the community in which it is located, and,

Whereas, A great field for actual service to be rendered by the Rotary Club lies in constructive work among boys to develop good citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Eighth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, that the Board of Directors be authorized to appoint a committee on work among the boys, to consist of five members, whose duty shall be to continue the work of the present committee and to organize the several districts or individual clubs thereof, for the purpose of developing such work: and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs recommend and urge upon all affiliated clubs that they undertake, through the medium of a standing Committee on Boys' Work, to continue such real constructive work as has already been begun, and further, to survey and determine on such definite work among boys of each community as can be most profitably undertaken, considering local conditions, and that this work be prosecuted under a continuous program: and be it further

Resolved, That particular emphasis be laid upon the personal contact between Rotarians and individual boys, and that it be urged upon each Rotarian to do his share toward contributing to the guidance, welfare and development of such individual boys as he may have the opportunity of directing, until such boys shall have been fully developed and made to stand on their own feet.

The International committee has been appointed and is busy. It comprises C. J. Atkinson, No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City, chairman; John Dolph of Washington, Rev. M. F. Griffin of Youngstown, Charles H. Woodhall of Troy, and Harry W. Rice of Minneapolis.

Firestone

Super CORD TIRES

IT IS to the advantage of Firestone Tires to compare them with any mode of transportation, no matter how typical or specialized.

GREATER MILEAGE—Firestone Super Cord Tires are yielding from eight to fifteen thousand miles in service.

FUEL SAVING—They give from two to five miles more to each gallon of gasoline.

SMOOTHER RIDING—The super size means more air; this, with Firestone Cord construction and the quality of materials used, means greater resiliency.

LONGER LIFE—Your selection of Firestone Super Cord Tires is your assurance of longer life for your car and fewer road troubles. Their flexibility practically eliminates stone bruise.

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

